THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

Press

OCTOBER 15, 1960

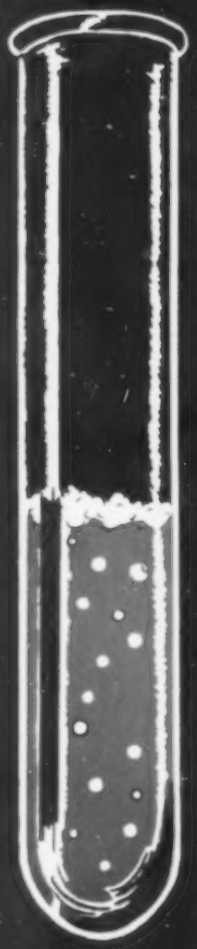
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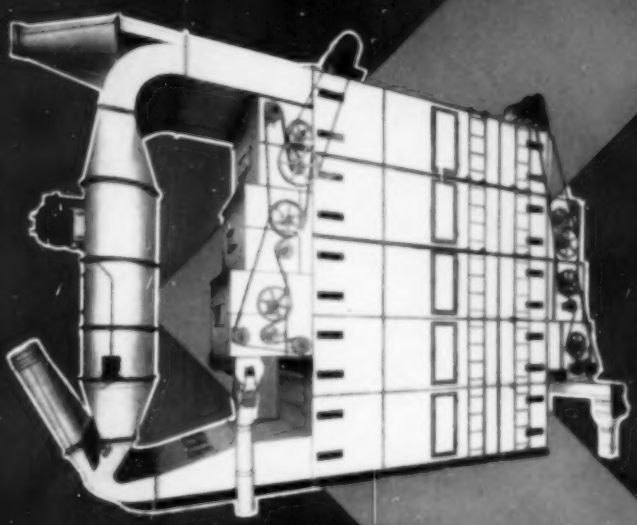


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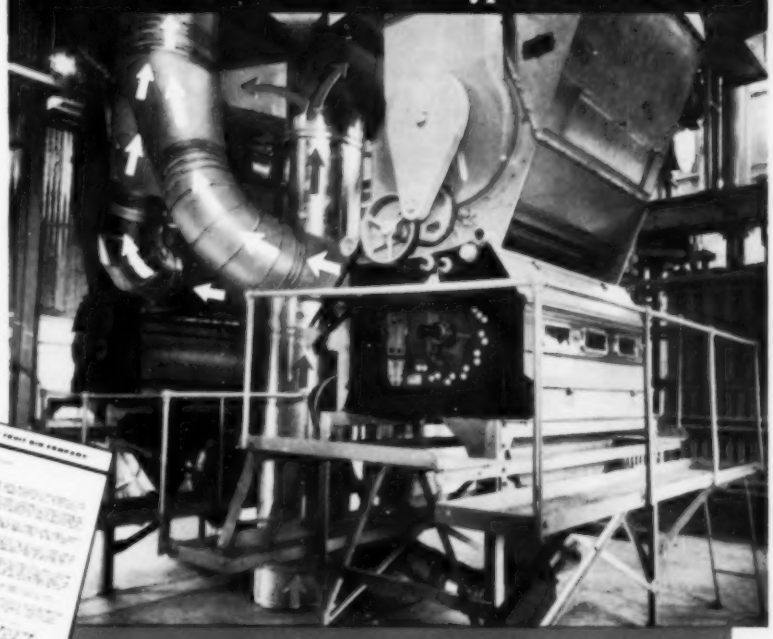
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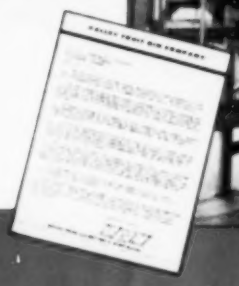
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CONTINENTAL 16-D Textile Type Lint Cleaners

In high-capacity outfits, the ideal arrangement is a split-stream operation — dividing the cotton between two machines instead of crowding through one. Illustration shows two Continental 16-D Textile Type Lint Cleaners set up for such operation. Cotton from the main lint flue is split between the two machines for cleaning, then re-combined on its way to the battery condenser and to the press.



Thank you Mr. Eubank!



"We are getting higher grades and quality from machine-harvested cotton than most gins are getting from hand-picked cotton."

Valley Fruit Gin Co., Pharr, Texas, is doing a superior job for its customers, and Dick Eubank, operator, recently wrote the following:

"The Valley Fruit Gin has always maintained a high standard of the best quality ginned cotton in the Rio Grande Valley. We have never set as our standard a gin equal to competitors, but one a little better.

"We had a modern up-to-date plant, with ample overhead cleaning and Continental FP-500 Diamond Unit Lint Cleaners doing top quality ginning. But getting into ginning mechanically-harvested cotton, we realized we needed additional lint cleaning to maintain our high standard of quality ginning.

"We began looking at all makes of lint cleaners, some single, double, and tandem, and found we were doing as good a job with our Continental Diamond Units as they with their many combinations. We HAD to have something better.

"Your sales representative told us of your 16-D Lint Cleaner, and we believed you had what we were looking for. We purchased a twin unit and now know, after having almost completed this season and ginning some of the worst machine-harvested cotton imaginable, that we were wise in choosing the 16-D Lint Cleaner.

"This 16-D Textile Type Lint Cleaner is trouble free, does a thorough job of combing, and gives us a smoothness never before seen in cotton. It takes out leaf, stems, motes and pin trash other cleaners cannot. The job it does in blending is unexcelled. We are getting higher grades and quality from machine-harvested cotton than most gins are getting from hand-picked cotton.

"Our customers tell us they are getting higher prices for their cotton ginned on the Continental 16-D Lint Cleaners than they are for cotton ginned on other cleaners.

"Many ginners have been led down a blind alley by believing something they were told. SEEING IS BELIEVING, and I invite an inspection of our Continental 16-D Lint Cleaners to prove my statements. I believe that after an inspection, interested parties will say I have been too modest in my praise.

Sincerely yours,

VALLEY FRUIT GIN COMPANY

(Signed) Dick Eubank"

For further information on this or other Continental machines call, wire, or write:

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA — DALLAS — HARLINGEN — LUBBOCK — MEMPHIS — PHOENIX — PRATTVILLE — TULARE

VOL. 61 OCT. 15, 1960 NO. 21

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

* * *

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

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(EDITORIAL ONLY)
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Washington 6, D. C.



OUR COVER PICTURE

Cotton growers who look at this scene may wonder how the photographer ever persuaded the farmer to pay so little attention to the cotton he's losing by running the tractor all over his stalks. Oh well, the photographers can persuade folks to do most anything—and we're sure it's well worth any loss of lint to be on our cover—or is it?

Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.

laugh it off



Doctor: "Where'd you get that black eye?"
Patient: "In the war."
"Doctor: "What war?"
Patient: "Boudoir."

• • •

Joe: What caused that explosion at your house last night?
Moore: Powder on my sleeve.

• • •

Guard: "Halt! Who goes there?"
Rookie: "Aw, you wouldn't know me. I just got here today."

• • •

Traffic Officer: "When I saw you coming around the curve, I said to myself, '60 at least'."
Lady Motorist: "I told that saleslady this hat made me look older than I really am."

• • •

Doctors must be careful how they ask patients about symptoms—one who forgot this asked the sweet young thing, with muscular aches, "Did you ever jump out of bed with a jerk?"
"Why doctor," she said indignantly, "I'm not even married."

• • •

Co-ed to her roommate: "What more could any girl possibly want on a cold evening than a warm robe, a bite to eat, a good book, and Oh, goody! The phone is ringing."

• • •

Two San Diego girls were watching a Naval vessel sail.
"Where are they going?" asked one girl.
"To Hawaii," replied the other.
First girl—"What are all those sailors going to do in Hawaii?"
The second one eyed her pityingly, "Listen, ain't you ever been out with a sailor?"

• • •

A Chicagoan, an Ohioan, and a Texan died, and all were scheduled for cremation on the same day.
The Chicago man was cremated first, and when his ashes were removed, they were put into a quart jar. The Ohio man man was next, and his ashes required a pint container.
The Texas man was last. After 15 hours, the furnace door was opened. Out walked the Texan, mopping his face with his handkerchief.
"Boy," he said, "if we get two more days of this hot weather, it'll ruin the cotton for sure!

• • •

Recruiting Officer at Marine Base: "You look perfectly healthy. Any scars on you?"
Volunteer: "No, sir, but I will be glad to give you some cigarettes!"

• • •

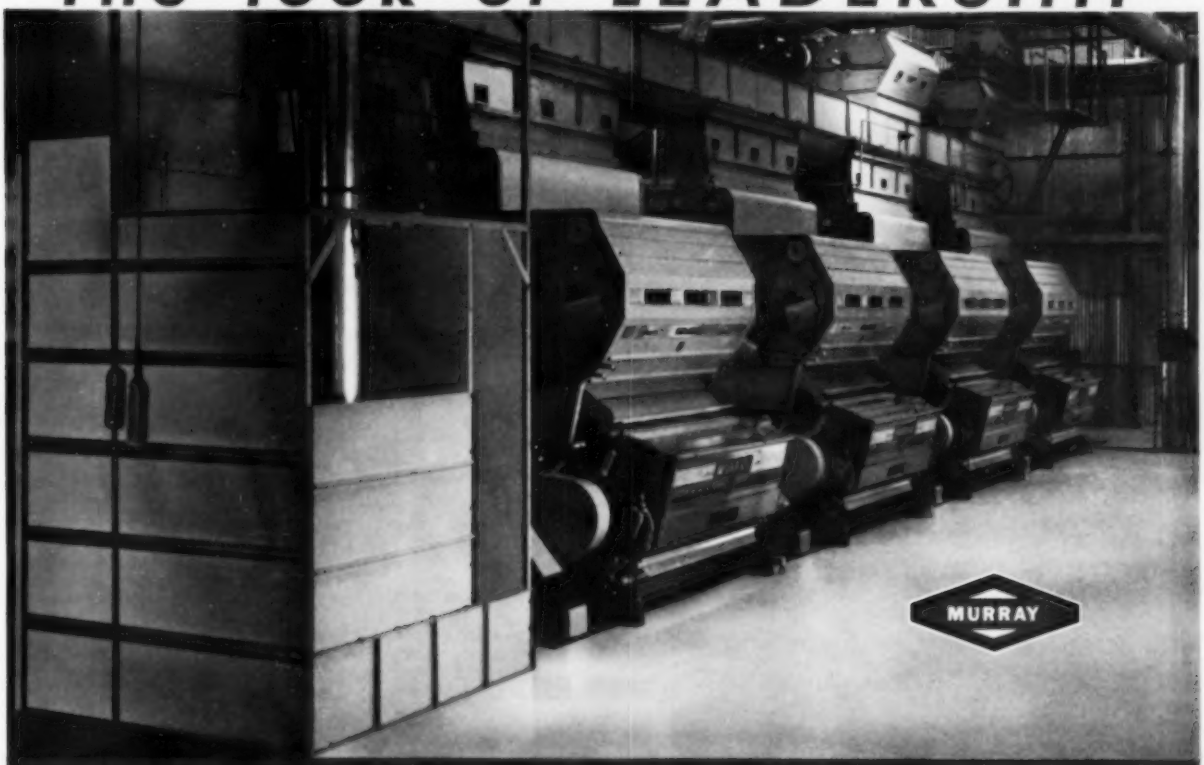
Husband and wife were having a fearful row. In desperation, the husband said heatedly: "Anyway you led me to believe you were a young chick when we were courting, you old hen!"
To that came the reply: "Well you've got to give me credit for getting the worm!"

• • •

Doctor: I can't quite diagnose your case, I think it must be drink.
Patient: All right, doctor. I'll come back when you're sober.



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Leadership that comes from specializing in cotton ginning and cotton processing machinery for so many years.

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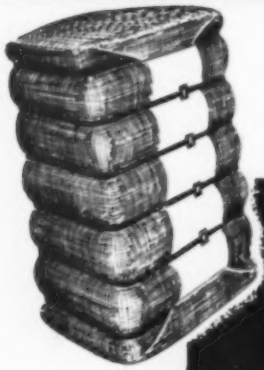


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SALES REPRESENTATIVES THROUGHOUT COTTON PRODUCING DISTRICTS

Farmers Can Get More Acres

BY FRED BAILEY, JR.
Washington Bureau

■ FARMERS—NOT WASHINGTON—will have the final word on 1961 cotton acreage. What they do about release of unused acreage allotments will determine how, where, and if, roughly, one out of every seven acres of allotment grows cotton or remains idle.

Sharpen your pencil and follow these figures to see why farmers will have the final word. You'll see also why it's a matter of dollars and cents to you right within your own county, the area where you're in the best position to do something about it.

Not until after harvest, of course, will all the acreage figures for this year be available. Even so, enough are now on hand to sketch what's happening. Here's the picture, nationally.

• **Half a Million Acres Lost**—Out of this year's allotment of 17,500,000 acres (A and B programs combined), about 16,300,000 were planted. That leaves 1,200,000 unplanted. Of these, an estimated 670,000 were idled under the conservation reserve program. The remainder is 530,000 of unplanted cotton acreage allotments. That's more than half a million acres that could have grown a cotton crop this year but didn't!

Table shows this acreage situation at a glance:

Regular 1960 allotment	16,300,000
Acreage added by B program	+1,200,000
Total 1960 allotment acreage	17,500,000
1960 planted acreage	16,300,000
Allotment acreage not planted	1,200,000
Acreage in conservation reserve, estimated	670,000
Other acreage not planted	530,000

While it's never possible, of course, to get every acre of allotment planted, that's at least a goal. And this year the cotton industry missed its goal by a whopping 530,000 acres.

• **What You Can Do**—Just what can be done to improve on this in 1961? Three things are:

FIRST, be certain that all acreage which won't be planted is released for reapportionment. Though USDA doesn't have figures compiled yet (it will later) on the number of allotment acres which growers neither planted nor released, it's believed that half or more of the 530,000 unplanted acres fall into this category.

A big part of the job of getting acreage released by growers was done this year. USDA tallies 1,247,000 acres released, more than double the 600,000 released in 1959. Even so, this year's remaining 530,000 idle acres indicates there's room for improvement.

SECOND, be sure that all acreage released for reapportionment is actually reapportioned. Most of it, of course, is . . . but not all. Government figures indicated that county committees had some 25,000 acres available this year that were never reapportioned. No one planted them.

THIRD, be certain that all the acreage that is reapportioned to other growers for planting is actually planted. Figures for this year aren't ready, but those from last year show you can't take this for granted. Last year, one out of every five acres reapportioned by county committees still wasn't planted.

If the same ratio holds for 1960, then some 200,000 or more of 1960's 530,000 unplanted acres were acres that were reapportioned but not planted.

Summing it up, maximum cotton acreage next year depends on (1) releasing acreage that isn't planted, (2) reapportioning acreage that's released, and (3) planting acreage that's reapportioned. The job doesn't stop with just getting the unplanted acreage released. But certainly, that's where it starts.

How Law Works

To bring you up to date and spike rumors and misinformation, here's how the law works on planting and releasing cotton acreage allotments.

Start with the individual grower: He must plant or release for reapportionment at least 75 percent of his allotment. Part of the 75 percent may be planted and part of it released, just so the total acreage and/or released adds up to at least 75 percent of his allotment.

Further, a grower must plant some acreage at least once every third year, even if only a few acres, in order to maintain his eligibility for an allotment as an "old" cotton farm.

If the grower fails to meet these requirements, his allotment base for the following year will be reduced . . . a loss which he will probably never be able to regain! Here's the way it works:

If he meets the 75 percent rule, his allotment base for next year will be this year's allotment. If he doesn't meet the 75 percent rule, his allotment base for next year will be the average of this year's allotment and the acreage actually planted or released.

An example to make this clearer: Assume that the grower has an allotment this year of 20 acres. If he plants and/or releases 75 percent (15 acres) his base next year will remain at 20 acres. Assume instead, that he plants only five acres and releases five acres, a total of 10 acres. Then his allotment base for next year will be the average of 20 acres and 10 acres—that is, 15 acres. He would have lost five acres (from 20 to 15) from his allotment base for failure to comply with the 75 percent rule.

Next, look at what happens after the grower releases his acreage to the county committee (usually by a deadline just ahead of planting time.) The county then offers it to other growers in the same county. If other growers do not want it, the county committee can release it to the state for distribution to other counties. Note, it can—but doesn't have to.

At this point, it should be pointed out that release and reapportionment of allotment acreage doesn't affect the acreage history. A grower who releases his

(Continued on Page 32)

Opportunity for Businessmen To Help

■ COTTON ACREAGE TRANSFERS represent an opportunity for bankers and other businessmen to render service to farmers and their community. As pointed out in the special article from Washington on this page, the actual acreage of cotton planted and harvested in 1961 will be largely determined by farmers, themselves.

This is because most areas have some farmers who do not use all of their cotton allotments—while other growers will plant more cotton if they can get allotments.

Legislation passed last year makes it easier to transfer these acres from one farmer to another.

But it still takes organized effort, with advance planning, to get the job done in most counties.

That's where businessmen can play a leading part. Experience last year proved this. Many counties, working through agricultural and business organizations, increased their cotton planting appreciably through the acreage transfer program. Other counties, which failed to make an effective effort, gained practically no acreage.

The difference clearly was in the amount of leadership and hard work exerted.

Ginners, oil mill managers, bankers and other businessmen are in a far better position to do something than farmers, themselves. The effort should, of course, be made with the counsel and cooperation of the County ASC Committee and other agricultural leaders—but they need and will appreciate the strong backing of the business community.

Working together, everyone will benefit. Right now is the time to start thinking and planning this cooperative effort before planting of the 1961 crop begins—EDITOR.

• Solvent Ignites At Oil Mill

SOLVENT, ignited by a fisherman lighting a cigarette recently, caused a two-alarm fire at Cargill's Memphis soybean oil mill.

Fishing in McKellar Lake, a man lighted a cigarette. Fumes ignited, causing solvent, which had overflowed from a skim tank and gone through a drainage ditch into the lake, to catch on fire.

The flames spread to the plant and caused a minor explosion, but fire damage was limited.

■ **JOE FLAIG, president of Dallas Country Club, was honored Oct. 1 at the annual President's Ball.**

Coming This Season:

MORE THAN 8,500 GIN ACCIDENTS

MORE THAN 8,500 ACCIDENTS will happen at cotton gins this season before all of the 1960-61 crop is ginned.

These accidents will cost individuals and the management of gins hundreds of hours of suffering and lost time, as well as countless dollars.

Many of these accidents can be prevented. But they are almost sure to happen in the next two or three months unless members of the cotton ginning industry are more careful than they have been in the past.

The prediction of 8,500 accidents isn't guesswork. Records in Texas show that there was one accident at a gin for every 1,740 bales ginned in the 1958-59 season. In 1957-58, the record was worse—an accident every time 1,601 bales went through a gin.

Applying this average for two seasons (an accident for each 1,670 bales ginned) to the indicated 1960 crop of 14,500,000 bales, the ginning industry can expect to have more than 8,500 accidents this season.

That's too many accidents—it's too great a loss to have to pay without trying to do more to promote safety than we've done in the past.

DRESS YOUR PRESS RIGHT
for each and every bale!

The "hit or miss" went out of press dressing when Ludlow's new Center Mark bagging came in. No fuss, no sweat to get the bagging properly centered with these chalk marks* to guide your operators. No more worry about openheaded bales caused by off center bagging . . . practical evidence of LUDLOW leadership in supplying cotton mill ginners with the most reliable and easy-to-use bagging for close to a century. Write Dept. 100.

**Chalk formula approved by appropriate committees of the National Cotton Council and other official agencies.*



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• Committee Reviews Spot Quotations

THE PRESENT SYSTEM for establishing cotton loan differentials is, on the whole, satisfactory.

This is the view of a special committee appointed as a result of a resolution passed at National Cotton Council's 1960 annual meeting. The committee, meeting in Washington, heard a report by Dr. William A. Faught, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Dr. Faught discussed a current USDA study on the accuracy of spot quotations which examines the basis for quoting prices and price differentials in each designated spot mark and compares quotations and actual prices at which sales of different qualities are executed.

The relationship of sales prices to quotations in each market appeared to be erratic for any given quality at any given time, Dr. Faught pointed out. However, average differentials quoted and those at which transactions were reported were relatively close in each market for the entire year.

The committee recommended efforts to reduce the time it takes for quotations to reflect changes in actual spot market values and stressed that quotations committees and USDA should continue to strive for greater accuracy and reliability.

Committee members present were Walter L. Randolph, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, Montgomery; W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., J. P. Stevens & Co., Greenville, S.C.; Robert D. McCallum, George H. McFadden & Bro., Memphis; Wilmer Smith, Wilson, Texas; and Jack Stoneham, Dallas.

Plow-Up Date Set

Plow-up date for 1960 Arizona cotton crop will be Feb. 1, 1961, in all counties under the pink bollworm program except Yuma and Mohave.

The pink bollworm commission recently announced that a grower may, rather than plowing his cotton, double disk it and plant grain and irrigate, provided the irrigation is completed by Jan. 10.

Celina Gin Names Oificers

H. L. Merritt, manager and treasurer, Celina (Texas) Co-op Gin, has announced the following officers and directors: Paul O'Brien, president; A. L. Cave, vice-president; H. A. Kinney, secretary; W. O. Rolater, John Stambaugh, Randall Moore and Paul G. Litchford, directors.



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- **Sulfur and Benzene content have been reduced.**
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New Green Book Distributed

■ **The new 1961 edition of The International Green Book has been mailed to those who ordered copies in advance. Used throughout the world, this 470-page directory contains the most complete information available on the oilseeds processing industry and related firms. Copies of The Green Book may be obtained, while the supply lasts, from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26. The price is $10, delivered, in the U.S., and $12, delivered, in other countries.**

• Fall Weevil Control Research Planned

FALL DESTRUCTION of boll weevils has proved so promising that large-scale experiments are planned in several Southern States, USDA has announced.

The experiments will be made cooperatively by USDA's Agricultural Research Service and Experiment Stations in Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina, with the financial assistance of the National Cotton Council.

Designed to strike the boll weevil at a weak point in its life cycle, the experiments will test a promising new method for controlling, and perhaps eradicating, this major pest.

In the fall, a small percentage of weevils enter a stage of development called diapause in preparing for hibernation. They become sluggish, cease breeding and store up enough fat to carry them through the winter. Insecticides applied in the fall can destroy the weevils before they are in complete diapause and ready to hibernate. Precise timing is essential in this method of control or eradication.

Use of isecticides before the cotton crop is made protects the current crop but generally leaves enough weevils to enter diapause and subsequently survive the winter in sufficient numbers to constitute the usual threat to cotton production the next spring. After diapause, the insects move to woods trash for winter protection and disperse over too wide and inaccessible an area for effective treatment in their hibernating quarters.

The insecticide methyl parathion will be applied this fall, two to four times at about 10-day intervals before frost, on some 1,200 acres of cotton in Texas, 250 acres in Louisiana, 25 acres each in South Carolina and Mississippi, and possibly 10 or 15 acres in Arkansas. Checks will be made after treatment this fall and again next spring, in cotton fields and adjacent woods trash, to see how many weevils survive.

Similar treatments in tests last year on 525 acres in Texas, which were made by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, resulted in almost complete kill of weevils, as reported earlier in The Press.

This spring, no weevils were found in treated fields until July 8, when only a trace infestation of less than one percent in two treated fields was found. Untreated fields in the same area were sufficiently infested to require control treatments. Cost of late-season treatment was $2 an acre per application—a total of $8 per acre.

Discovery of the diapause phenomenon in the boll weevil was made in 1957 by Drs. J. R. Brazzel and L. D. Newsom, entomologists with the Louisiana Experiment Station. Dr. Brazzel, now at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, who has pioneered the new approach to boll weevil control, will direct the cooperative experiments in Texas this year as he did last year. Similar cooperative tests in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Mississippi will be under direction of ARS entomologists.

Diapausing weevils may be found in cotton fields after the cotton crop starts to mature. Indications are that weevils must feed for 10 days or longer to be in a complete state of diapause before hibernating. Insecticidal treatments are begun when weevils reach the intermediate stages of diapause.

The factors which induce diapause are unknown although scientists believe they are linked with the maturing of the cotton plant. Why only a small portion of the weevils diapause is also unknown. However, sufficient numbers diapause and enter hibernation to assure a spring population large enough to perpetuate the species.

Destruction of weevils entering diapause cannot be expected to provide a high degree of control or contribute to eventual eradication unless practiced on a large scale, because of possible invasion by weevils from nearby untreated areas.

Annual losses from boll weevils in the Cotton Belt are estimated in recent years at more than $300 million, plus some $75 million spent each year on control measures.

In Two Months

$20 Million Payroll At Gins in Texas

Texas communities growing and ginning cotton are benefitting from a $20 million payroll at this time—from cotton gins, alone.

This amount is multiplied several times by wages paid to those harvesting cotton, purchases of supplies and other activities associated with getting out the cotton crop.

Most of this money is spent in the community. And, most of it rushes into circulation in a short period, one to two months on an average.

Records of the Texas State Board of Insurance show that payrolls of gins were $20,055,812 in the 1958-59 season. (This does not include every gin, so the figure is conservative.) In the 1957 season, the figure was $19,068,651. In 1956, it was $16,143,461.

R. T. Hoover, Sr., Veteran Cotton Man Dies

Robert T. Hoover, Sr., founder and head of R. T. Hoover and Co., cotton merchants, El Paso, died suddenly Oct 4.

Hoover, 67, was a 35-year veteran of the cotton business.

Survivors include his widow; two sons, Robert, Jr., and Joseph; a daughter, Mrs. R. H. Fewell, and 12 grandchildren.

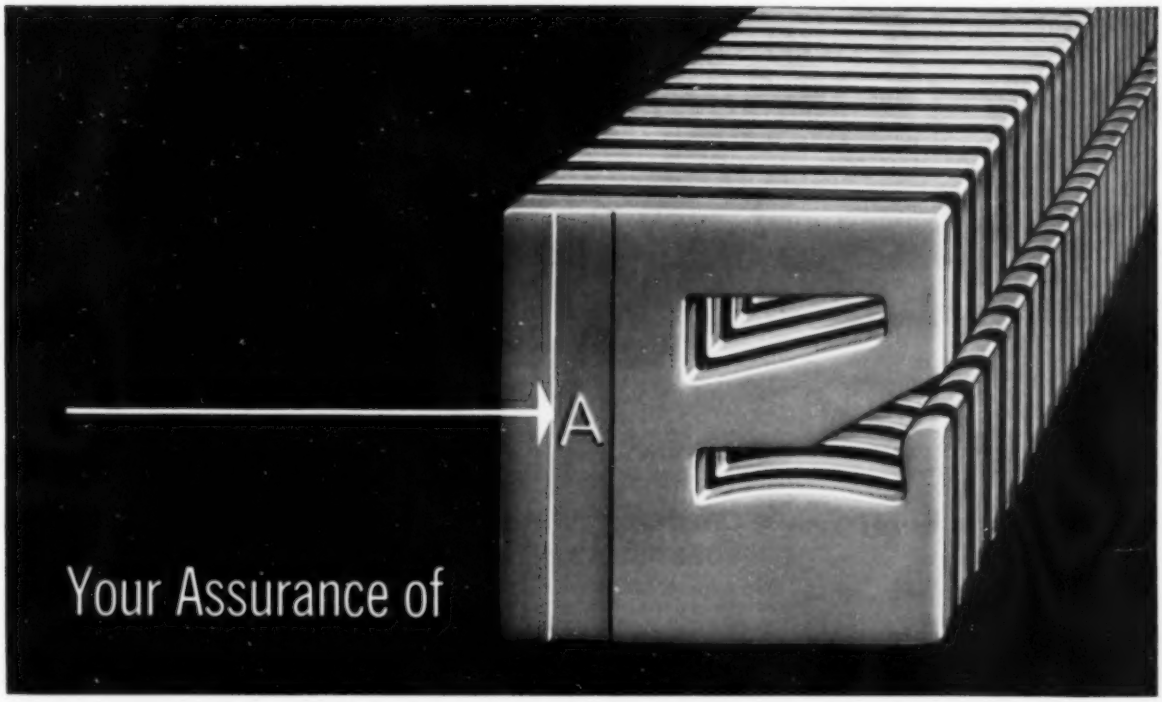
■ **C. M. SCALES, Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Decatur, Ga., has a new address—2337 North Decatur Road.**

Cottonseed Protein Conference

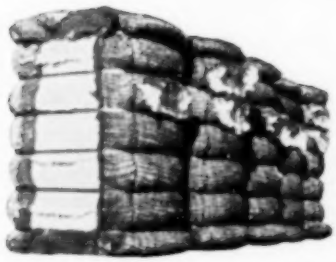


THE COMMITTEE which planned the Conference on Cottonseed Protein for Animal and Man is shown here. As previously announced in The Press, the Conference will be held Nov. 14-16 at USDA's Southern Laboratory in New Orleans. Committee members, left to right, are Dr. Richard A. Phelps, National Cottonseed Products Association Research and Educational Division, Dallas; V. L. Frampton, E. L. Patton, A. M. Altschul and T. H. Hopper, all of USDA's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division; Layton Allen, Food Conservation Division, UNICEF; and R. M. Persell, USDA. NCPA, USDA and UNICEF are sponsors of the meeting.

Available information on cottonseed protein in rations will be reviewed, optimum quality of cottonseed products will be defined; methods of producing protein of high nutritive value will be discussed; and consideration will be given to needed research. Those interested in attending should write T. H. Swan, USDA, Box 19687, New Orleans, 19.



CONSISTENT QUALITY



DIXISTEEL®

COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds, and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Buckles available separately in any quantity.

Ginners, compressors, and shippers cannot afford to take chances on buckle or tie failures. That is why the "A" on every DIXISTEEL Buckle is so important today. It is positive assurance of top quality all of the time—not just some of the time!

DIXISTEEL Buckles consistently run 15% higher in strength than ASTM standards. They will not snap at the eye, spread, bend, or break.

DIXISTEEL Buckles are cold punched from hot-rolled special analysis new billet steel. They are tumbled to provide a smooth finish. There are no sharp edges to cut ties, gloves, or hands.

Every DIXISTEEL Buckle has these other features:

- *Guaranteed proof strength of 3,000 lbs.*
- *Breaking strength up to 6,000 lbs.*
- *Lies flat to the band; minimizes friction against other metals in boxcars, believed a cause of cotton fires.*

Be sure of quality ties and buckles. Insist on DIXISTEEL—a favorite for nearly 60 years.

DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK **COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES**

Made only by

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

15,562,000-Bale Quota

Allotment Is 18,398,424 Acres

AN ACREAGE ALLOTMENT of 18,398,424 acres for cotton in 1961 was announced Oct. 13 by the Secretary of Agriculture. Added to this will be 60,000 acres to take care of minimum-acreage farms.

This acreage was announced on the basis of a 1961 quota of 15,562,000 bales of cotton.

The announcement was encouraging to many in the cotton industry who had urged a larger acreage allotment because of the present cotton supply-consumption situation.

The acreage figure is in line with the request of the National Cotton Council that growers be allowed to plant an acreage "realistically calculated to produce no less than 15 million bales."

The total acreage of 18,458,424 which farmers can plant in 1961 compares with the 1960 allotment of 16,300,000 acres, plus 1,200,000 acres added under the B Program—or a total of 17,500,000. Harvested cotton acreage in 1960, however, is only 15,531,000 acres, as reported in the Oct. 1 USDA Cotton Report which appears in this issue.

A feature article in this issue, starting on Page 7, discusses the allotment outlook for 1961 in detail, but was written prior to the Secretary's announcement, which came just at press time. The prospective acreage increase is expected to stimulate sales of equipment and supplies in the Cotton Belt.

Feed Consumption To Be Forecast

Total feed consumption and supply for next year will be estimated later this month by the feed survey committee of American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Oakley M. Ray, director, market research, AFMA, has announced that this year's 24-man team, convening in Chicago, Oct. 27-29, will summarize the national feed supply situation and then forecast consumption of each type of livestock and poultry to be raised.

Nuts to Gin

A California cotton gin has gone nuts, profitably.

Sequoia Cooperative Gin at Visalia invested $40,000 in a hulling and drying shed for walnuts two years ago. Clyde Smith, manager, says that members have been highly pleased with the prompt service they receive.

The plant, which is designed so it can be expanded to as much as 800 tons of walnuts a season, processed 187 tons for 16 members last year. This year, says Smith, the output is expected to be around 300 tons, with 21 growers signed up.

Nuts are put through a huller and conveyed directly into pallet bins where they are dried by heated air forced through trap doors under the bins. Then they are delivered to the processing plants for the final stages of preparation for the consumer.

Delays in getting the nuts "on the fire," so to speak, have plagued growers for years. Losses of 80 percent were not uncommon when the walnuts had to be sun dried for 10 days or more. Less lengthy delays have resulted in the nuts getting an inferior grade when they did reach the processor.

"Impatience is a virtue when it comes to walnuts," said Smith. "That is what got this operation started and it is what will keep the unlikely partnership of cotton and walnuts together under the same roof."

• Danger of Water Pollution Cited

WATER POLLUTION problems are increasing, the Public Health Service warns.

Increased use of farm chemicals, as well as the growth of industry, is creating complex new problems, and is rapidly out-dating conventional methods of controlling stream pollution, a Senate committee has been told in a special report.

With more than 1,500,000,000 pounds of pesticides used by farmers yearly, said the Health Service, it is inevitable that some of the residues pollute water.

Many other hazards are creating special problems, the detailed study showed.

Yarn Group To Meet

Carded Yarn Association will hold its annual meeting Oct. 19-22 at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N.C. O. Leonard Moretz, president, Carolina Mills, Inc., Maiden, N.C., who has served as first vice-president for the past year, is slated to step into the president's spot. Moretz will succeed L. E. Bowen, Sr., president Tifton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

In Missouri: Cotton Quality Better

Grade and staple of Missouri cotton are better in 1960 than last season.

Missouri Cotton Producers Association's committee on cotton quality gives much of the credit for this to farmers and ginners.

The producers' classing committee of MCPA mets at the Hayti USDA Cotton Classing Office each Monday and reviews a representative group of samples being classed by the official classers. This activity of the committee on cotton quality is designed to promote a better understanding between producers and personnel of the official classing service.

Commodity Seminars

Offices of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith in Dallas are conducting Commodity Seminars on Oct. 11 and 18 for customers.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is being cited as one of the commodity publications useful to investors.

Cotton Field Day Held

More than 200 cotton growers and businessmen attended the recent Arizona Cotton Research Center field day. The importance of understanding the growth of the cotton plant was stressed by workers at the research center, near Phoenix.

Soybean Mill Opened

Oct. 15 is the date for the formal opening of the $2,100,000 soybean processing plant of Arkansas Grain Corp. at Stuttgart, Ark. L. C. Carter is general manager of the Corporation.

■ **J. M. CHEATHAM, Dundee Mills, Griffin, Ga., officially became president of American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute in October. JAMES A. CHAPMAN, Inman Mills, Inman, S.C., served 18 months as president under a change in ACMI's by-laws.**

P&G Business Rises

Sales and profits continued to increase for Procter and Gamble during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the firm reports.



Engineering Students Tour Dallas Plants

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS of Texas Technological College, led by Instructor Douglas C. Rattan, recently toured Dallas cotton gin machinery manufacturing plants and other cotton industry centers. The picture shows the group as they visited The Murray Co. of Texas.

• Recommendations for Cotton Are Listed

RECOMMENDATIONS for action on cotton, to be paseed on to county groups, were drafted Oct. 5 by the North Carolina Farm Bureau cotton committee. Meeting at Raleigh, the group adopted these resolutions, and others:

"We favor a national cotton marketing quota which will provide the number of bales no more than equal to total offtake during the coming marketing year.

"We favor a base price support level, expressed in a parity percentage in light of the 1961 provisions affecting parity calculations contained in PL85-835, which will equal the cents per pound established for middling 1-inch cotton at average location in 1960 for cotton grown under the choice "A" program.

"We support new cotton pricing legislation for 1961 in the event it becomes certain the incumbent Secretary of Agriculture will reduce the price in 1961 by authority he has to do this under the provisions of PL 85-835.

"We urge for the maintenance for the U.S. its historic and fair share of the foreign market for raw cotton in 1961 by continuation of the current export subsidy program.

"We support retention of the cotton acreage allotment procedures established by PL 86-172.

"We commend the North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association for its aggressive action in developing a positive program of production and marketing for North Carolina cotton growers.

Red Book Data Compiled

Information is being compiled by Texas Cotton Ginners Association for publication in the "Red Book," annual directory of gins in the Southwest.

■ **MR. AND MRS. PEARY WILEMON, Maypearl, Texas, have announced the engagement of their daughter, SUSAN, to CHARLES SOLOMON, son of MR. AND MRS. MARION B. SOLOMON, Dallas.**

Oct. 1 Cotton Report

USDA has placed prospective cotton production in the U.S. at 14,553,000 bales, slightly below the 14,558,000 bales produced a year earlier and six percent above the 1949-58 average. Indicated production of American-Egyptian cotton at 67,200 bales is down 3,400 bales from last year. Details by states follow:

State	Acres for harvest 1960[1]	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production[2] 500-pound gross weight bales		
		1949-58 average	1959	1960 indic.	1949-58 average	1959	1960 indic.
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
North Carolina	395	326	395	334	377	322	275
South Carolina	560	313	353	351	541	417	410
Georgia	670	301	381	369	615	521	515
Tennessee	520	403	620	545	547	660	595
Alabama	870	316	412	425	768	718	770
Mississippi	1,500	393	514	507	1,571	1,568	1,585
Missouri	410	379	610	550	363	508	470
Arkansas	1,295	388	568	517	1,323	1,544	1,395
Louisiana	500	394	481	470	578	492	490
Oklahoma	640	203	292	330	361	381	440
Texas	6,550	252	334	319	4,072	4,416	4,350
New Mexico	204	610	782	706	281	323	300
Arizona	424	868	893	968	780	715	855
California	935	796	1,055	1,058	1,488	1,929	2,060
Other states[3]	58	308	377	358	45	44	43
United States	15,531	345	462	450	13,710	14,558	14,553
American-Egyptian[4]	60.4	444	513	534	57.7	70.6	67.2

[1] August 1 estimate.
[2] Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.
[3] Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada.
[4] Included in state and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Nine New Co-op Gins In San Joaquin

Calcot, the California cotton cooperative, reports that nine new gin plants have been built this season in the San Joaquin Valley.

Three new cooperatives have built gins at Coalinga, managed by Ewel Hudson, Jr.; Riverdale, managed by Bob Plaisance; and Wasco, managed by Charlie Hardoin.

New gin plants have been added to established gins at Caruthers, managed by George Eskelsen; Earlimart, managed by Troy Tuttle; Madera, managed by George Van Flue; Minturn, managed by Ted Crump; Raisin City, managed by Dick Adams, Jr., and Sequoia, managed by Clyde Smith.

Californian Says:
Farm Labor Act Needed

California needs a specific farm labor relations law, says Dr. James T. Ralph, who will become director of agriculture for the state in January.

Responsible farmers and labor representatives should draft the legislation to meet special conditions in agriculture, he added.

Ralph addressed Tulare County Farmers Association, which petitioned the University of California for research aimed at improving farm labor productivity and earnings.

■ **MELVIN GRIFFIN, Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga., was a recent visitor at the offices of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.**



Advisory Committee Discusses Cotton and Seed

MEMBERS of USDA's Cotton and Cottonseed Research and Marketing Advisory Committee are pictured as they met recently at Stoneville, Miss. Stepped-up research in cotton breeding, weevil control, mechanization and ginning were among topics discussed. In the picture, are: Maurice R. Cooper, USDA, Washington; Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, Memphis; Leonard Mobley, National Cotton Council, Washington; O. W. Herrman, USDA, Washington; Miss Trienah Meyers, USDA, Washington; Robert E. Stevenson, USDA, Washington; C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, Athens; Clay Lyle, Mississippi State University; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas; George C. Cortright, Rolling Fork, Miss.; A. L. Hazleton, Oklahoma, City, Okla.; Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas; Ralph M. Persell, USDA, New Orleans; E. G. McKibben, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; R. J. Cheatham, USDA, New Orleans; Henry D. Barker, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; Frank Lowenstein, USDA, Washington; Alex M. Hodgkins, USDA, Washington; L. W. Erdman, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; D. T. Black, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; K. M. Weatherford, Memphis.

Proper Weed Control for Quality Cotton Harvesting Stressed



SOME OF THE COUNTY AGENTS who attended a two-day meeting on using weed control chemicals properly are shown here. The drive to help Northwest Mississippi farmers was launched during October at Stoneville, and attended by 34 Extension Service workers. The picture shows part of the group studying the proper use of a mechanical cotton picker.

County Agents adjusted equipment and worked out application problems during much of the session. Equipment included machines for applying pre-emergence materials, post-emergence oils and lay-by chemicals. They also worked with regular cultivators, flame cultivators and mechanical harvesters.

"This meeting is another example of the close relationship that exists between the Extension Service and the Experiment Station in this area," declared Dr. W. L. Giles, Station superintendent.

Weeds are one of the most costly problems of the Mississippi Delta, he pointed out. Farmers need more specific information about weeds and how to control them, he said.

Dr. John Holstun, head of weed control work at the Station, stressed the importance of reading the label when buying or using any agricultural chemical. If some of these chemicals are used for purposes other than specified on the label, the result may be food or feed that fails to meet the requirements of the Pure Food and Drug Law. Other label information is safety precautions for the operator and antidotes to use in event of accidents. The label also specifies the amount of active ingredient as the basis for deciding whether the material is a good buy.

• World Cotton Crop May Set Record

ANOTHER RECORD HIGH in world cotton production is possible in 1960-61, the International Cotton Industry Advisory Committee says.

The inter-governmental organization says that aggregate production outside the U.S. promises to be considerably larger than in 1959-60. Depending primarily on India, it could exceed the record of 17,600,000 bales produced in 1958-59. With the U.S. crop of around 14,500,000, total production could be 32 million bales, easily an all-time high.

Consumption outlook is uncertain, the Committee's latest report adds. "As things stand, there will be cause for satisfaction if consumption is maintained at last season's level which, after all, was an all-time record."

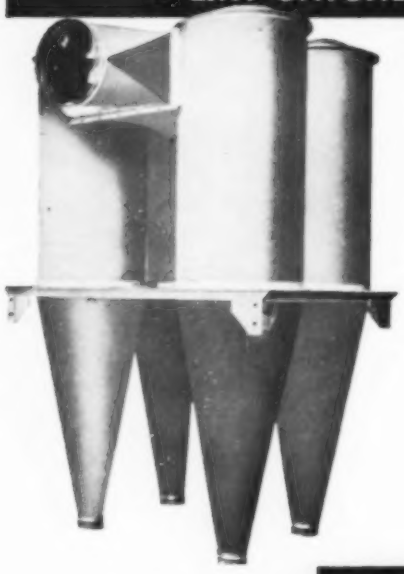
■ **J. B. KUYKENDALL, Morton (Texas) Co-op Gin manager, is on the school district board of tax equalization.**

At Texas Gin:
Cucumbers and Cotton

Cucumbers help Mayfield (Texas) Co-operative Gin keep all hands busy when not ginning cotton.

Manager A. S. Berry says the off-season work makes profitable hauling for the gin's trucks and helps pay the overhead. Cucumbers from 280 acres were graded at the gin and hauled to the processing plant this season.

• HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS
• LINT CATCHER FOR LINT CLEANER CONDENSER DISCHARGE



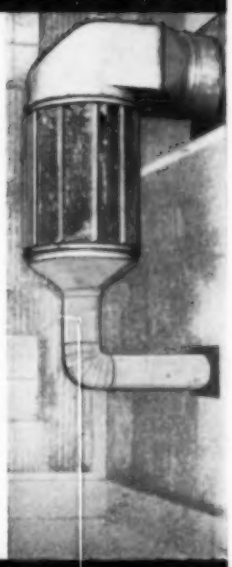
• HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS

To help solve your problems concerning dust and other gin waste . . . install HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS. Small diameter cyclones are MORE EFFICIENT than large cyclones. However, because of their low-capacity, multiple units consisting of 2 or 4 collectors must be installed in most cases. We highly endorse this collector.

• LINT CATCHER FOR LINT CLEANER CONDENSER DISCHARGE

With this effective LINT control you can sack the LINT for easy disposal or you can install it so that a fan can carry it into your disposal area.

This LINT CATCHER, like other items by Anderson-Bigham, is engineered to fit your problems.



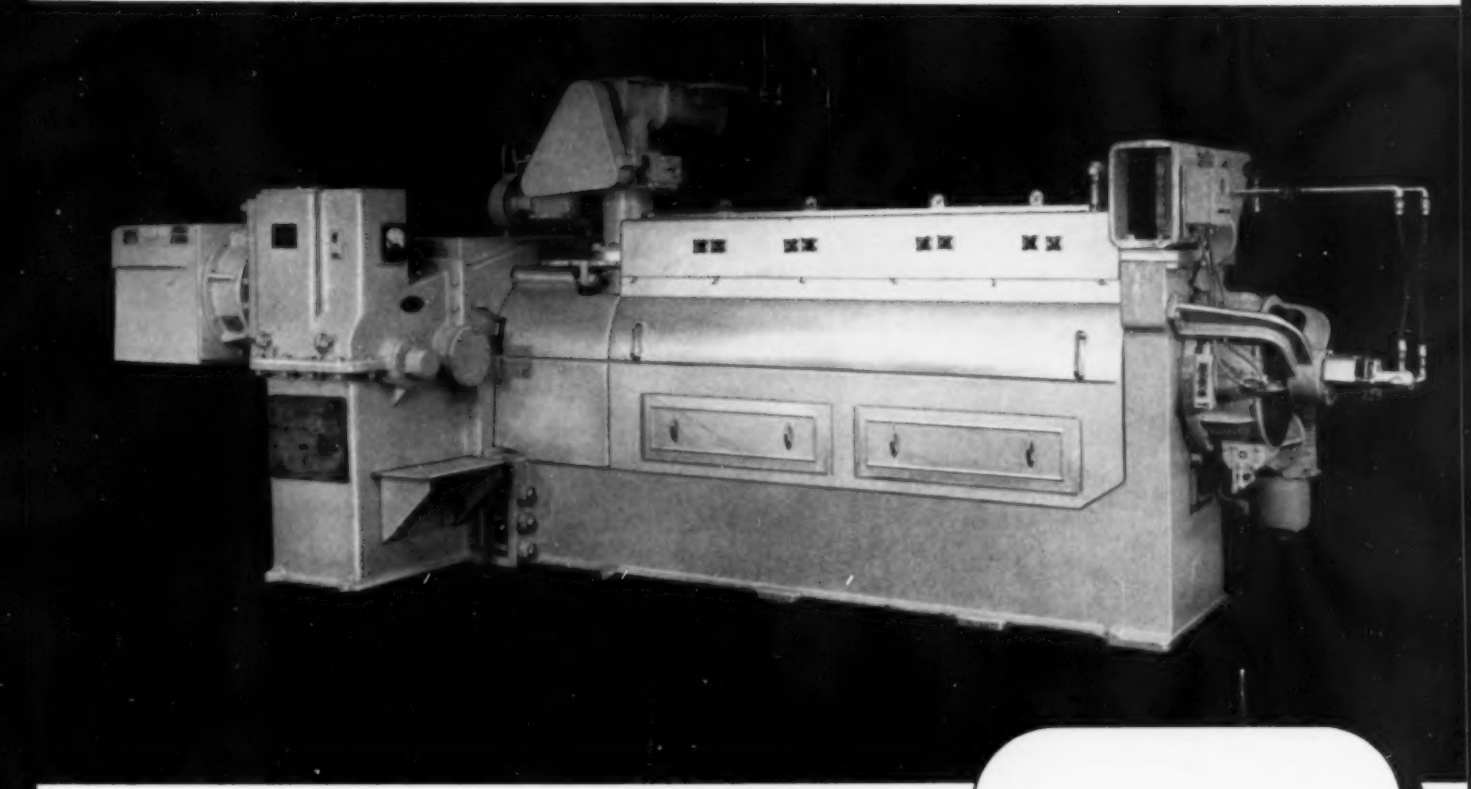
OVER A QUARTER-CENTURY OF PROGRESS . . .

ANDERSON & BIGHAM SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
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CONTINUING ITS LEADERSHIP IN THE INDUSTRY . . .

FRENCH ANNOUNCES

a New Line of Screw Presses



About six years ago after many years of research in the vegetable oil industry, The French Oil Mill Machinery Company lead the way by installing the first screw presses to average consistently less than 3.0 percent residual oil in meal. These presses have set a standard for the whole industry.

Since this initial breakthrough, developments in the screw press have been so successful that FRENCH is now ready to introduce a completely new line of presses. Designed to handle much higher capacities with improved oil yield and product quality, these new screw presses are the largest ever developed for the vegetable oil industry.

During the five years of experimental testing required to develop this new press, particular attention was given to maintenance problems. By redesigning the cage construction, devising a new method of opening the cages, and modifying the screen bar inserts, down-time for maintenance has been cut in half or less.

FRENCH screw presses continue to make possible greater profits for the industry. If you would like more information contact:

FEATURES

- LOWER RESIDUAL OIL
- HIGHER CAPACITY
- SIMPLIFIED MAINTENANCE

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F034

In North Carolina

Producers Again Approve Nickels-for-Know-How

North Carolina farmers again have approved their Nickels-for-Know-How program. Since 1951, this has made available about $1,500,000 for research and other activities which have helped to strengthen the position of cotton and other crops in the state.

The plan consists of a nickel-a-ton assesment on feed and fertilizer purchased by farmers. Farmers, themselves, vote in referendums to make the payments in order to aid research and promotion in behalf of their products.

In Far West:
ACMI Meeting Arranged

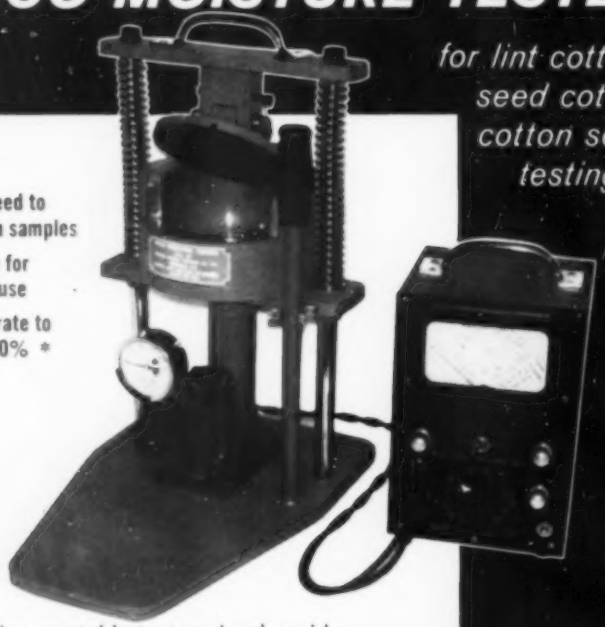
Arizona and California hosts are planning extensive tours and entertainment for directors of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute when they meet in the Far West. ACMI representatives will be in the area Oct. 23-28.

W. L. Munday, Jr., president, Fresno Cotton Exchange, has announced plans for a reception and dinner, tour of Yosemite, and tours of farming areas and the U.S. Cotton Field Station at Shafter.

Jack Francis, Phoenix, is chairman of the Arizona Cotton Growers Association committee which will be hosts Oct. 27-28 for meetings and tours of Arizona cotton areas.

ACCO MOISTURE TESTER

for lint cotton, seed cotton, cotton seed testing



✶ No need to weigh samples
✶ Made for field use
✶ Accurate to ± 1.0% *

Here is a portable tester, developed by Anderson, Clayton & Co., which makes quick and accurate moisture readings on large samples of seed or lint cotton and cotton seed. Especially helpful to ginners in avoiding fiber damage from overheating. Use readings to get safe setting for gin dryers. Also used in mill crushing operations; preventing weight loss; moisture work in textile mills; and as a laboratory instrument.

Delivery from stock.

* In its operating range of 3.3% to 22% moisture content, the instrument is capable of accuracy within ± 1.0% as compared with standard oven moisture.

27

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• Floyd Simpson Now With D & PL Co.

The sales department of the Delta & Pine Land Co., has announced the appointment of Floyd Simpson as sales representative.

Simpson will travel the Delta Area of Mississippi and Arkansas now serviced directly from the home office at Scott. He will, also, be available to help Deltapine distributors in other areas and will promote Deltapine grown Bluebonnet 50 Registered seed rice and Keystone hybrid seed corns in the South.

A native of Morrow, La., Simpson received his B. S. degree in vocational agriculture education from the University of Southwest Louisiana in 1951.



FLOYD SIMPSON

He has been in the seed department of the Delta Grocery and Cotton Co. of Clarksdale, Miss. for the past nine years.

As a seed salesman, before becoming associated with D&PL Co., Simpson became thoroughly familiar with Deltapine and Fox varieties of cottons and other seeds produced by the Delta & Pine Land Co.

He is active in local civic, community and church activities and is an ardent supporter and manager of youth baseball organizations. He and his wife, the former Lucie Hall of Lafayette, La., are the parents of four sons. They will live in Greenville, Miss.

Flax Planting Urged

West Coast Oilseeds Development Committee is sending a circular to farmers and ranchers in the Imperial Valley encouraging them to plant flax next year.

Members of the committee are: Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Producers Cotton Oil Corp., California Central Fibre Department, Southwest Flaxseed Association, Cargill, Inc., Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp., California Cotton Oil Corp., J. G. Boswell Co., Baker Castor Oil Co., Liberty Vegetable Oil Corp., Arizona Cottonseed Products, Inc., and Pacific Oilseeds, Inc.

■ **E. E. FOSTER has been named manager of Hart (Texas) Producers Co-op Gin. Former Manager SHERD DAVIS has resigned.**



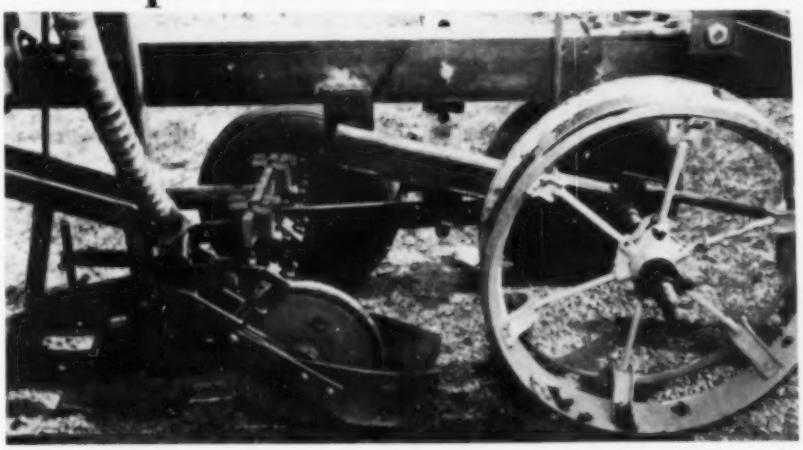


Experimental Machines Aid Cotton Research

THREE EXPERIMENTAL machines developed at New Mexico State University were demonstrated recently. These three machines—a cotton planter, automatic sprayer and a hydraulically controlled row marker for a four-row middlebuster—are discussed in the following article on cotton mechanization studies by George H. Abernathy, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, New Mexico State.

"The machine in the top photographs, is a hydraulically controlled four-row marker. Many of the row marker kits sold commercially are hand operated. On a four-row middlebuster these are difficult to lift by hand. Most modern tractors are equipped with complete hydraulic systems that can easily do this job. In this case, each row marker has an individual hydraulic cylinder, but with modification, the same thing could be done with cables and one hydraulic cylinder. Photographs show up and down positions.

"Cotton planting experiments previous to the 1960 season were conducted with standard planting equipment. This equipment has proven unsatisfactory for research since the various components are not individually controllable. During the winter of 1959-60, the department of agricultural engineering at New Mexico State University designed and built the experimental planter shown above, to meet the needs of planting research.





"The planter consists of a rigid frame work supported by the tractor and a pair of tandem wheels running in the furrows. Openers are mounted on parallel linkages to maintain constant opener pitch. Depth is controlled by gage shoes and the vertical forces are provided by a spring and level linkage. Press wheels are mounted individually with adjustable spring tension for vertical load. The capping attachment is provided for experimental use also.

This machine, used in planting the 1960 crop, resulted in excellent depth control and ease of planting. Although the planter is a research vehicle and would be impractical for farm use due to expense, some items incorporated into

(Continued on Page 25)

Shopping Center Stages

COTTON—from the boll to the finished product—was spotlighted in a recent promotion by a Dallas shopping center.

A hand plow and other early production methods, the latest in modern machinery, cotton on the stalk and bales of cotton were displayed in an enclosed mall adjacent to over 48 stores featuring cotton products.

The salute, by Big Town Shopping Center, was appropriate, for the center was cotton land only a few years ago.

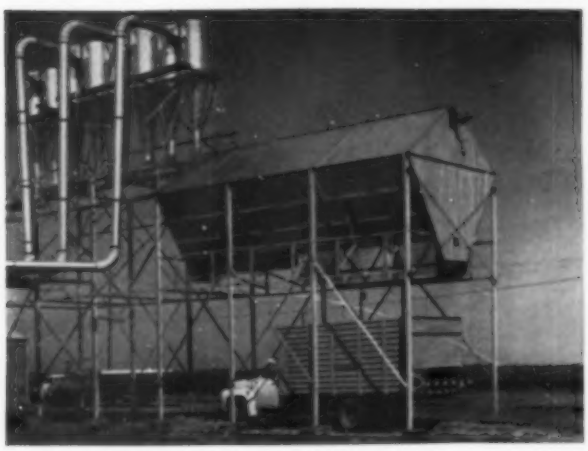
Climaxing the three-day cotton carnival was a fashion show presented by the clothing design department of Texas Women's University. Dr. Bethel Caster, department head and show commentator, stressed cotton's adaptability to any season, climate or occasion. Cooperating with industry and business, TWU's clothing design department has an opportunity to work with the latest fabrics and finishes—fabrics which are presented to the consumer the next season. Presently the department is working with National Cotton Council on the effects of dying upon various fabrics and also is conducting durability tests on sheets made from a combination of mature and immature cotton. Using the new water repellent cotton developed by USDA last year, the department designed rainwear which now is being produced commercially.

Organizations that cooperated with the Big Town sponsors in their cotton displays included National Cotton Council, Texas Cotton Ginner's Association, Ferris Watson Seed Co., John Deere, The Murray Co. of Texas and others.



● A WAGON LOAD of cotton, pretty girls and the original cotton fashions which they designed are pictured at the Big Town Cotton Carnival. These Texas Women's University co-eds are: (seated, left to right) Martha Jordan, senior from Little Rock; Big Town Cotton Carnival Queen Genevieve Hogue, sophomore from Commerce, Texas, and a finalist in last year's Maid of Cotton Contest in Memphis; Lucy Moon, sophomore from Raymondville, Texas; (standing, left to right) Monna Homer, senior from Sherman, Texas; and Cynthia Matthys, senior from Wharton, Texas.

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Mounted on Your Truck Ready to Operate. Five Screw Conveyors Distribute the Burrs Evenly. All Driving Parts Cased Away from Burrs and Trash.

FABRICATORS and ERECTORS of Pre-Fabricated Gin Buildings
Seed Houses • Burr Hoppers • Burr Spreaders
Warehouses • Conveyor Trusses
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Cotton Carnival Days



• A MINIATURE COTTON GIN — which ginned one boll of cotton at a time—was the focal point of the Ferris Watson Seed Co. of Garland display at the Cotton Carnival. The gin, for seed breeders, is used to gin individual stalk selections. The Watson display also featured a "field" of cotton and a turntable with different varieties of cottonseed. Murray Co. furnished the bales of cotton shown in the background. Ginning cotton are, left to right: Lucy Moon, Cynthia Matthys, Monna Homer and Martha Jordan.

• Nixon Confers With Textile Committee

TEXTILE INDUSTRY representatives, meeting with Republican presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon, emphasized that steps must be taken either to control imports or to equalize competitive ground rules.

An eight-man subcommittee, selected from a group of 30 textile leaders, presented the industry's case to the Vice-President at a Charlotte, N.C. meeting. The subcommittee acknowledged the importance of world trade to our foreign policy, stressing, however, that the responsibility for the economic development of other nations should be borne by the nation as a whole—not the textile industry alone. They told the Vice-President that American industry, including textiles, "will meet and beat world competition on quality, style, value and production efficiency", adding that "steps must be taken, however, either to control the flow of imports or to equalize the ground rules for world competition".

Emphasizing that the U.S. is operating on a foreign trade policy, "that was effective in the world conditions of 15 or 25 years ago", the committee called for a new trade policy that "provides for fair and equitable quantitative quotas" on the textile imports of each country, recognizing the varying wage and other cost levels among exporting countries.

Nixon, in a statement following the conference, said that he favors "more vigorous and imaginative efforts through diplomatic channels to make greater and more effective use of voluntary limitation of shipments by other countries" whose American sales are "proceeding at a pace which threatens orderly development" of domestic markets.

Members of the subcommittee included: Chairman Robert T. Stevens of New York, president, J. P. Stevens & Co.; J. M. Cheatham of Griffin, Ga., president of Dundee Mills, Inc., and president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; J. Spencer Love of Greensboro, N.C., president, Burlington Industries, Inc.; C. A. Cannon of Kannapolis, N.C., president, Cannon Mills Co.; Roger Milliken of Spartanburg, S.C., president, Deering Milliken Co.; E. A. Morris of Greensboro, N.C., president, Blue Bell, Inc.; Seabury Stanton of New Bedford, Mass., president, Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., and chairman, Northern Textile Association; and Robert C. Jackson of Washington, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

At Blytheville

No. 13, Aircraft Worker, Champion Picker

The nation's best cotton picker is an airplane factory worker who wore No. 13 in the National Cotton Picking Contest Oct. 7. at Blytheville, Ark.

Roy C. Peterson, East St Louis, Ill., picked 75 pounds in 58 minutes before the contest was called because of rain.

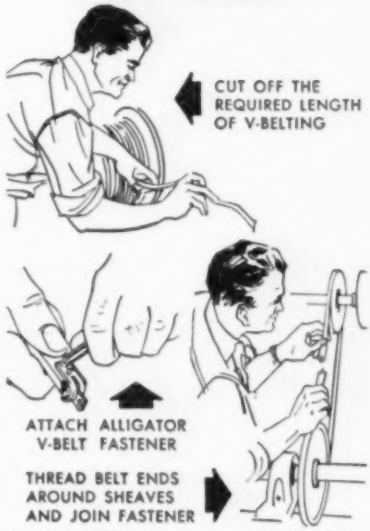
Mrs. Charline Neighbors, Hornersville, Mo., won the women's contest for the second consecutive year. She picked 58 pounds.

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Valley Gin Improves Operation With Dry Fluid Drive

JACK FRANCIS, Valley Gin Co., near Phoenix, is shown examining one of the improvements which he and his brother, Gesford, have made to improve operation and service to customers. With Francis, on the left, are E. B. Marsh, sales engineer for Garrett Supply Co., distributors for Dodge Manufacturing Corp., Phoenix; and Hal Knight, Continental Gin Co., Birmingham. The gin owners consulted with these two men and decided that more positive drives were needed in order to maintain ginning speeds, and that some clutching device should be installed to cushion shock loads and facilitate starting of the equipment under heavy load. As a result of this cooperation between customer, distributor and manufacturer, each of the eight gin stands is now equipped with new components, including a Flexidyne Dry Fluid Drive to insure soft starts and afford protection against shock and overloads. Flexidyne is a controlled acceleration device introduced by Dodge of Mishawaka in 1955. Each of the eight dry fluid drives transmits power from a 10-hp, three-phase, 1725-rpm motor, through a series of pulleys and timing belts to a long staple gin roll.

More Competition Likely

Edible Tallow Wins Markets

EDIBLE TALLOW is likely to offer the vegetable oils increasing competition in the future.

Output is trending upward, J. Dale Peier of USDA says in a recent analysis of the by-product of the beef packing industry. And, with the increased production, prices will probably continue to be strongly competitive with vegetable.

Peier adds, however, the tendency toward increased use of liquid shortenings may limit utilization of edible tallow in this field.

• **235 Percent Increase**—Because output of edible tallow is small (about 300,000 pounds) relative to production of inedible tallow (3,500,000 pounds), when tallow is mentioned, most people think of the inedible product.

Edible tallow production, however, has increased about 235 percent since 1947 to a record 318,000 pounds in 1959.

The USDA analysis lists four major reasons for the increased volume of edible tallow: (1) expanded production of shortening; (2) improved techniques of processing tallow for use in shortening; (3) expansion in meat fat shortenings; and (4) the price advantages of tallow.

Historically, the price of lard has averaged higher than that of edible tallow, tallow prices following the price pattern established by lard. Between 1947 and 1955 the price of lard on the Chicago market averaged about 3 cents per pound above tallow. The range of the price spread was from 2 to 5.1 cents per pound. Lard prices averaged 10.6 cents per pound as compared with 9.0 cents for tallow, leaving an average price differential of 1.6 cents. Since 1955 the price spread between these fats has declined each year. In 1959 lard and edible tallow were completely competitive with regard to price —both products sold at an average price of 7.9 cents per pound.

In the late Forties and early Fifties, edible tallow accounted for from one to two percent of the total fat ingredients used in shortening, and the ratio of lard used in shortening ranged between 8 and 15 percent. Since 1951 the quantity and ratio of edible tallow used in shortening have increased rapidly. The quantity and ratio of lard also have been increasing steadily since 1951, but at a slower rate than tallow. During 1959, 493 million pounds of lard and 256 million pounds of edible tallow were used in the manufacture of shortening. The combined total of these two fat ingredients accounted for about 33 percent of the total fats and oils consumed in shortening.

• **Displacing Vegetable Oils** — Before World War II, cottonseed oil ranked first as a shortening ingredient, accounting for about two-thirds of the total fats and oils used in this product. By the end of the war, soybean oil topped cottonseed oil for use in shortening, and during 1956 the ratio of lard used in shortening surpassed cottonseed oil. Of the total fats and oils used in the manufacture of shortening in 1959, soybean oil comprised 51 percent, lard 22 percent, cottonseed oil 14 percent and edible tallow 11 percent.

• Rains Slow Harvest Of Late 1960 Crop

RAINS HAMPERED harvesting of an already-late cotton crop in many areas during the first half of October. Mississippi Valley and Southeastern States, especially, complained of precipitation hurting picking progress and fiber quality.

Less rain fell in the Southwest and Far West, although some areas had unwanted showers; but crop harvest is later than it was a year ago. All states report increased use of mechanical harvesting.

USDA's monthly cotton report and the ginning report are published in this issue.

New Film

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SUBJECT OF CAREER FILM

Emphasizing that imagination and knowledge are a student's only limitations, American Society of Agricultural Engineers in cooperation with USDA has published a career film entitled, "Agricultural Engineering—Profession With a Future."

The film, which helps students plan basic courses of study preparatory to college agricultural engineering training, is available from the nearest USDA cooperating film library or the Society office, Saint Joseph, Mich.

Public Views Research Site

Lubbock Experiment Station's new facilities were opened to the public recently. Visitors, who toured the research farm on tractor-drawn trailers, viewed present research and heard plans for future experiments.

Cloth Inventories High

Cotton cloth inventories in mills' warehouses have risen for six consecutive months. On Sept. 1, they were at the highest level since Dec. 1, 1958.



Having trouble with a small capacity burr machine?

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Committee Discusses Meal Research

COTTONSEED MEAL RESEARCH PROGRESS was discussed by this committee of National Cottonseed Products Association at a recent meeting in Dallas. Pictured, clockwise, starting in the foreground on the left, are Gordon Shillingburg, feed consultant, from Arizona; Dr. Richard A. Phelps and Garlon A. Harper of the NCPA staff; Dr. Harold L. Wilcke, Ralston Purina, St. Louis; John Gage, Walnut Grove Products Co., Atlantic, Iowa; Dr. Leo Curtin, McMillen Feeds, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Dr. Allen Heidebrecht, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas; Dr. Elton Rice, Swift & Co., Chicago; and Dr. Fred Hill, University of California, Davis.

In Chicago:

Gin Safety Meeting

Members of the Cotton Gin Safety Committee are meeting in Chicago during the National Safety Congress, Oct. 17-20.

W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., is chairman. Members include M. E. Pratt and Charles M. Merkel, Birmingham; A. M. Pendleton and Ed Bush, Dallas; T. V. McLaughlin, Fresno; Tom Murray, Decatur, Ga.; and Herschel McRae, Memphis.

QUALITIES AND USE OF EASY-CARE COTTONS



National Cotton Council has published a bulletin entitled Easy Care Cottons. The study deals with consumer demand, significant qualities, ways of achieving easy care cottons, advantages and disadvantages, current problems and future demand.

The Bulletin may be obtained from Council office, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

Heads Farm Department

Dr. James T. Ralph will become California Director of Agriculture next January. A former Tennessee Farm Bureau employee, he has been a teacher at the University of Kentucky and was named deputy director of the Agriculture Department last January. He is 34, and a specialist in marketing.

In Munich:

Soybean Feeding Discussed

Feeding of soybean meal to livestock was discussed recently by U.S. representatives and 38 leading processors and distributors of soybean products in West Germany.

Participants in the luncheon meeting included James W. Hayward, nutritionist, Soybean Council of America; Clarence R. Eskildsen, U.S. agricultural attache to Bonn; and others.

The luncheon was held at the U.S. agricultural exhibit at the Food Fair at Munich. The U.S. exhibit won a gold medal for excellence, and was seen by 300,000 persons.

Cotton Production

Hand Labor Decreased By Flame Cultivation

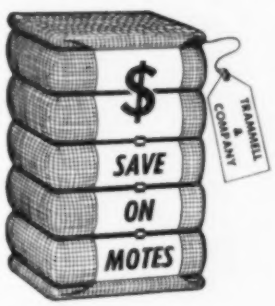
Flame cultivation has decreased hand labor by 20 percent on one St. Francis County, Ark., farm.

Van Pennington, Jr., associate county agent, says that Sam Harrell, manager of Crutcher Farm, bought a flame cultivator this spring for his 300 acres of cotton. Advised not to attempt to work the total acreage with one machine, Harrell flame cultivated approximately 200 acres.

He first pre-emerged for early weed control. No post-emerge machine was available, so the cotton had to be plowed and hoed one time. This destroyed the flat bed that is best in using the cultivator. However, when the cotton was big enough for flame to be used safely, Harrell began on a five-day schedule.

Hand labor was cut. Next season Harrell plans to use a complete chemical and mechanical weed control program.

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—Cotton Reigns Again—



COTTON REIGNS as the theme of the Heart O' Texas Fair in Waco this year, bringing back memories of Waco's Cotton Palace when so many decorations and activities centered around Central Texas' leading enterprise.

Much of the credit for arranging the cotton theme goes to John Williams, Swift and Co. Oil Mill manager, and chairman, Waco Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee. Williams pledged support of the committee to raise $1,150 from cotton interests in Central Texas for decorations. He is shown in the above photograph, on the right, discussing decorations with Ralph Russell, general superintendent of the Fair.

A special feature of the decorations is a mural eight feet wide and 50 feet long —on the Coliseum entrance—depicting the balance between agriculture and industry. The theme is continued inside the Coliseum with bales of cotton, giant bolls painted on plywood and cotton boll corsages for the ladies. One of the many cotton exhibits in the general exhibits building consists of six giant cornucopias filled with bolls of cotton.

The committee which selected the cotton theme has anticipated that the days of the Cotton Palace will return and cotton will remain the theme for future fairs.

Ginnings to Oct. 1

Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, summarizes cotton ginnings through Sept. 30 as follows:

(Running bales; linters are not included)

State	1960	1959	1958
United States	3,680,149	4,445,922	2,622,746
Alabama	339,134	383,492	192,720
Arizona	71,273	64,052	78,070
Arkansas	337,512	474,012	82,151
California	48,468	98,666	93,834
Florida	9,000	8,159	6,026
Georgia	326,379	343,552	280,015
Kentucky	1,226	1,963	213
Louisiana	153,572	168,754	72,070
Mississippi	484,528	532,831	110,864
Missouri	131,910	182,439	30,490
New Mexico	18,401	45,164	13,352
North Carolina	72,995	101,282	119,698
Oklahoma	35,112	51,693	53,000
South Carolina	243,297	247,751	197,609
Tennessee	134,244	180,180	55,184
Texas	1,271,323	1,559,534	1,236,347
Virginia	1,529	2,224	1,681
All other states	246	174	29

The 1960 figures in this report are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginners being transmitted by mail.

The U.S. total for 1960 includes 139,779 bales of the crop of 1960 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1959-60, compared with 150,472 for 1959 and 212,569 for 1958. Also included are 94 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1960, compared with 628 for 1959 and 1,728 for 1958.

Cotton consumed during August, 1960, amounted to 684,519 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 27, 1960, was 1,167,358 bales, and in public storage and in compresses 5,931,400 bales; the number of active consuming cotton spindles was 17,561,909. Imports during July, 1960, were 718 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 675,934 bales.

■ **WELDON MARTIN, O'Donnell Co-op Gin manager, is very active in Rotary at the West Texas town. He also is vice-president of Plains Cotton Cooperative.**



Seven Cylinder Single Unit with suction type bottom Dirt Hopper, heavy supports and braces. "V" gang Drives.

WONDER STATE INCLINED CLEANERS

are of greatly improved design, built in two widths —52⅜" or 72", inside measurements, in either Single, Double, or Triple Units, for various arrangements of settings.

The Wonder State all steel fan type cylinders have spikes securely riveted through two layers of steel plate. Wings on ends of cylinders prevent accumulation of cotton and eliminate fire hazard.

Also available, Five Cylinder Single Unit with suction type bottom Dirt Hopper, heavy supports and braces. "V" gang Drives.

Call, write or wire

WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO. Paragould, Ark.

as viewed from The PRESS Box

• Protein for People

HOW COTTONSEED PROTEIN helps Ethiopian children improve their diets was the subject of a recent North Carolina Extension Service newspaper release.

Quoting Frank H. Smith of North Carolina State, the article discussed research that is helping to improve the quality of cottonseed protein for people and for livestock. (See article in this issue about USDA-NCPA Cottonseed Protein Conference.)

• Tribute to Dr. Webb

A TRIBUTE to Dr. Robert W. Webb, USDA cotton technologist, was placed in the Congresional Record recently by Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky. Known as the "father of cotton fiber technology," Dr. Webb pioneered in research to make the measurement of cotton quality more exact, and is active in research to improve fiber evaluation in the future.

• Articles Distributed

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR COTTON in 1961, the timely article by G. C. Cortright in The Press on Oct. 1, has been reprinted and is being distributed widely. J. D. Fleming, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, is making the article available to oil mills and others interested in present federal legislation affecting cotton.

USDA is distributing reprints of the article from the same issue of The Press by T. H. Hopper. This is a review of research on nonfood uses of fats and oils.

• Nothing Left for Bride To Do

PRE-COOKED CHICKEN is the newest food to win increasing popularity among brides. A Mississippi plant reports that this is its fastest-selling poultry item. Pre-everything foods now leave the bride with practically nothing to do.

Newly-weds, however, should ponder this somber note—reduced broomcorn production is going to make brooms cost more, unless synthetic fibers keep the price down. (The most-likely-to-be-a-bride member of The Press staff didn't even know that brooms came from broomcorn, so apparently this problem will not reduce the rush to altars.)

• Contest Judge Chosen

T. D. TRULUCK is the first judge announced in the Plains Maid of Cotton Contest, to be Nov. 21-22 at Lubbock. James Moss, general chairman of the contest, announced the selection of the Deering-Milliken Corp. cotton division manager.

• Farmer Saves With Geese

A PAIR OF GEESE will save one chopping per year and possibly two or three during wet years, says Hot Springs County, Ark., cotton farmer Clarence Tankersley.

Tankersley, who has been using geese for 20 years, compares two 18-acre fields to illustrate their time-saving and money-saving advantages. One field, where 34 head of geese ran, cost $40 to chop one time; the other, without geese, cost $120 for two choppings.

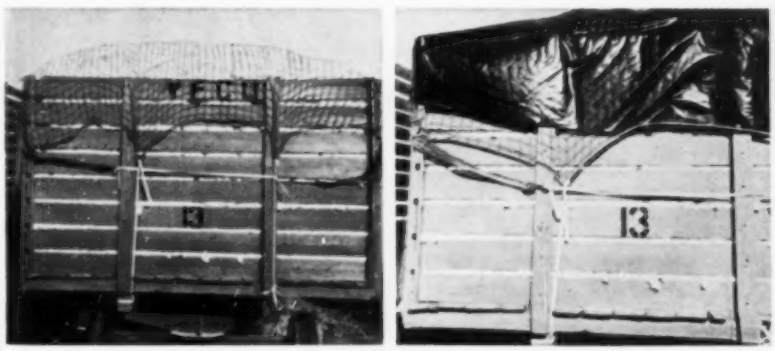
Says Tankersley, "I will not be without geese as long as I continue to raise cotton."

• Time Turns Backward

A BUG HAS BEATEN MAN AGAIN. The age-old goal of humanity of turning the clock backward has been achieved by rhodniux prolixus. V. B. Wigglesworth told the Royal Society in London that he gave the insect, a bloodsucker, a juvenile hormone which the bug produces in the larvae stage. Adults receiving this hormone displayed "a partial reversal of metamorphosis." In other words, they got younger, although Professor Wigglesworth doesn't recommend that you try it.

• Work for 54 Cents Hour?

WOULD YOU WORK for 54 cents an hour? That's the average net hourly wage of South Carolina farmers last year, Clemson Extension Service reports. Even granting that farming has many fringe benefits, the returns are too low to justify much of the city folk's criticism of agriculture and farm programs.



Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for field storage of cotton when pickers get ahead of the gin.

NETS

15x15 ft., wt. 7 lbs., each	$ 3.50
11x22 ft., wt. 4 lbs., each	$ 4.50
14x29 ft., wt. 8½ lbs., each	$ 7.50
22x22 ft., wt. 7¾ lbs., each	$ 7.00
17x35 ft., wt. 11 lbs., each	$11.75
36x44 ft., wt. 17 lbs., each	$19.95

POLYETHELENE IN ROLLS

Width	Length	4M(.004)	6M(.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	$12.00	$18.00
10 ft.	50 ft.	6.00	9.00
14 ft.	100 ft.	16.80	25.20
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
16 ft.	50 ft.	9.60	14.40
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
20 ft.	50 ft.	12.00	18.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
32 ft.	100 ft.	38.40	57.60
40 ft.	100 ft.	48.00	72.00

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We recommend black 6 mil. for tarps.

10% Discount for 6 Rolls or More.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products.—Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—One set of 5-high 60" Davidson-Kennedy rolls. Two top rolls offset. One 40 h.p. and one 30 h.p., 2300-volt drive motors. Flat belt drive on rolls. V-belt drives motor to rolls.—Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 1886, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FOR SALE—French vegetable oil extraction units, 350 h.p. Erie City boilers, Expellers, five- and six-high French stack cookers, 20" x 42" French flaking rolls, Niagara filters, Richardson scales, Louisville rotary air cooler. A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—2 French 4-cage screw presses, 9" extension. French 60" rolls. Carver 141-saw linters. Carver Truline Gummer. Bauer 199-60" seed cleaner, 198 hull beater, 153 separating units. Butters 141-saw machines. 36" Chandler hullers. 36" attrition mills. All-steel sand and boll reel. 72" French cookers. Fort Worth lint cleaners. Exhaust fans.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone: RI-7-5958.

FOR SALE—Phelps seed unloaders, Carver linters and separation equipment, French rolls and screw presses, motors, transmission and conveying equipment. Two plants dismantled. One complete mill intact.—Mississippi Oil Mills, Box 1125, Grenada, Mississippi.

FOR SALE—5-high flaking rolls, 36" x 36" filter press, various size screening tanks.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas. (Members Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers & Supply Association.)

FOR SALE—Bauer 30" attrition mill, 2-40 h.p. motors built-in with starter. 1-36" and 1-42" Chandler hullers. All complete and reconditioned. Write Box 11052, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE CHEAP—To be moved. Complete modern 4-90. All Hardwicke-Etter equipment. Double tower drying, lint cleaners, 13- and 15-cylinder 70" cleaners, 2-10' bur machines. Ten Bey Capitol steel building 36' x 135' x 24', 400 h.p. Climax engine. This gin is complete and modern and must be sold by January 1.—Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, Texas, or telephone RI-1-1393.

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P. O. Box 456 Carrollton, Texas

FOR SALE — One Hardwicke-Etter Lintmaster, late model.—Box 78, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four 1956 Model Murray combing lint cleaners with bypass valves, complete lint flue and connections, condenser, exhaust pipe and discharge fans with motors. Call John Reynolds, Toney Gin Company, Toney, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Eight Murray gin stands, 1 Fairbanks-Morse diesel motor, Fairbanks-Morse gin scales, all blower and suction pipes everything that goes to a double gin. R. L. Campbell, Rt. 1, Box 202B, Center, Texas. Phone: LY 8-3089.

FOR SALE—One long stroke EJ tramper. Bargain. —T. N. Turner, Turner Bros. Gin, Belzoni, Miss. Phone 224.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental F3 airblast gins.— M. R. Rowland Gin Co., Hayti, Mo. Phone 327.

FOR SALE — 4-80 Model F2 independent drive brush gins, $400 each. Can be changed to direct drive by factory at reasonable cost.—Dell Gin Co., Dell, Ark. Phone 2481.

HARDWICKE-ETTER—All You Need to Know About Gin Machinery.

FOR SALE—One right-hand double-box all-steel up-packing Murray swing door press with ram and casing and Continental EJ tramper, Louisiana location. STEEL BUR MACHINES: 1-14' Hardwicke-Etter right-hand and 2-10' Lummus center feed. STEEL CLEANERS: 2-72" Continental Impacts, 5-, 6- and 7-cylinder 52" Murray blow-ins with V-drive, 2-50" Continental inclines, 5- and 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter and two 6-cylinder Gullett blow-ins, 6-cylinder Stacy and Lummus Thermo. 50" and 70" Hardwicke-Etter separators. Hardwicke-Etter and Lummus lint cleaners. 3-90 saw Hardwicke-Etter conveyor distributor. 6-80 saw Murray glass front gins with Super Mitchells, complete with lint flue and couplings. New tower driers. Mitchell and Service Gin Company heaters. 9" screw elevator. New flat and V-belting and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night, PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Have discontinued one of my two gin plants and offering the following in good condition. 1-72" Continental impact cleaner, $3,500; 1 Continental steel-bound down-packing press, $2,500; 1 EJ long stroke tramper, $600; 1 Continental hydraulic pump, $400; 1-52" Murray 7-cylinder inclined cleaner, practically new, $2,000; 1-14' Murray bur machine with LST stick and green leaf machine (LST machine has handled only 1,200 bales of cotton).—Fullen Gin Co., Ashport, Tenn. Phone 894-W, Ripley, Tenn.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental F3 airblast gins with airblast fan. Gins have been repaired and are in good condition. — J. E. Allmon Gin Co., Dumas, Ark. Phone EV-2-4844.

FOR SALE — 3-66" Mitchell Super Units, late model, at very reasonable price.—W. O. Pearcy, Cornerstone Farm & Gin Co., Altheimer, Ark. PO-6-5153.

FOR SALE—3-80 Murray airblast gins; one 16-shelf tower drier with burner and fans; 1 Murray automatic suction control with separator; 1 Murray Big 60 lint cleaner; 3-66" Mitchell Super Units with Papoose attachments; 1-66" Mitchell 6-cylinder Jembo. — RoEllen Gin Co., Route 2, Dyersburg, Tenn. Phone AT-5-2896.

FOR SALE—Continental Munger double rib Huller gin, 1938 model, 3-80 saw stands with Lummus Thermo cleaner dryer and seed scale. American Sanitary Gas fired pressure control boiler and GMC 125-h.p., 6-cylinder diesel engine. All in good condition.—Newnan Fibers Co., P. O. Box 406, Newnan, Ga.

PRICED CHEAP for immediate sale. Large all-steel cotton gin building, taken down by sections, bolted.—True Coop Gin, E. E. True, manager, Bishop, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-60" Standard Mitchell feeders, good shape. Will sell cheap. Contact Smith Gin and Seed Company, Winder, Georgia.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Standard density press. Must be in good shape and excellent condition.—Algodoneros Navolato, S.A. 20 de Noviembre 42-503, Mexico, D.F.

WANTED—One wagon or truck scale 16' or longer. Quote price, make, size, and condition. Mail reply to Room 120, Whiteside Bldg., Lubbock, Texas.

Personnel Ads

LINES WANTED by manufacturers agent now contacting cotton oil trade and others in Texas, Louisiana, etc. Send details to Box 8213, Houston 4, Texas.

WANTED—Position as ginner. Operated own gin since 1925. Closed down because city has annexed gin property.—G. A. Scott, Rt. 1, Box 55, Dallas, Texas. Phones: CA 4-1217, WH 6-1640.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

SEE US FOR PARTS on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

SCALES FOR SALE: Authorized Fairbanks, Morse scale dealer. New and used scales. Guaranteed service anywhere, anytime—Lewis Scale Service, Clarence E. Lewis, 616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone PO 3-4271 or SH 7-1857.

FOR SALE — RSXV12 LeRoi engine, $3,500; RSXV12 LeRoi engine, $2,750; RSXV8 LeRoi engine, $1,500; L3000 V-12 LeRoi engine, $3,750; PC2505 straight 6-cylinder Buda engine, $3,600; two 1210A M&M Twin engines, $1,500 each; one Model NE 8x9 M&M 6-cylinder engine, $1,000; three Model NE 8x9 M&M engines, $850 each; 8x9 4-cylinder M&M engine, $600. For further information contact: Lubbock Electric Company, 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: SH 4-2336.

Soybean Prospects Decline

Soybean production now is forecast by USDA at 561,932,000 bushels. This is five million less than indicated on Sept. 1, but 24 million more than last season's crop. The 1949-58 average was 361,270,000.

Most crop prospects improved during September, and farmers may have the biggest crop year in history.

Gin Offers Trophies

Raisin City Cooperative Gin is providing trophies for winners of the Future Farmers contest at Caruthers, Calif.

■ **FRANK E. GLOTFELTY, a vice-president and director, has been named executive assistant to the chairman of Corn Products Co. ROBERT C. WHEELER succeeds GLOTFELTY as vice-president, Chairman WILLIAM T. BRADY has announced.**



Reconditioned Murray
90 Saw Safety Gin

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RECONDITIONED
GIN MACHINERY
World's Largest Stock
CONTACT
BILL SMITH
P. O. Box 694 Abilene, Texas
Phones: OR 4-9626—OR 4-7847

Experimental Machines

(Continued from Page 17)

the planter, such as a rigid frame, construction with positive height control to absorb excess weight, are desirable for field equipment.

"Some implement companies already mount openers individually and on parallel linkages for bed planting. This is highly desirable under irrigated conditions. Individually mounted press wheels give uniform compaction down the row. A separate drive wheel for the seed metering mechanism is also beneficial.

"Some of the parts have been modified since the 1960 planting season. These modifications have been mechanical improvements, and no changes have been made in the basic design of the machine. This equipment, designed to obtain information concerning the forces required to operate planter parts, will facilitate experiments with precise depth control in planting and with variable downward pressures on all press wheels and other attachments.

"The chemical applicator for weed control is a standard field cultivator with an attachment for spraying directly behind the furrow openers. The important feature of the sprayer is an automatic control system which turns the spray off when the cultivator is raised at the end of the row. (Editor's note: In the bottom picture, author Abernathy points out the automatic control.)

"The present system uses a mercury switch and the standard 12-volt electrical supply of the tractor to operate solenoid vales at the boom tips. This design gives excellent control at the ends of the rows plus a freedom of drip since the valves are located near the nozzle. Extra switches allow the operator to turn on individual nozzles for cleaning and adjustment purposes."

Soybean Guides Distributed

Three new purchasing guides for soybean products are being distributed by American Feed Manufacturers Association. The guides are being sent for $6 to owners of AFMA's "Feed Ingredient Purchasing Guide and Trading Rules." Others may obtain the complete publication for $10.

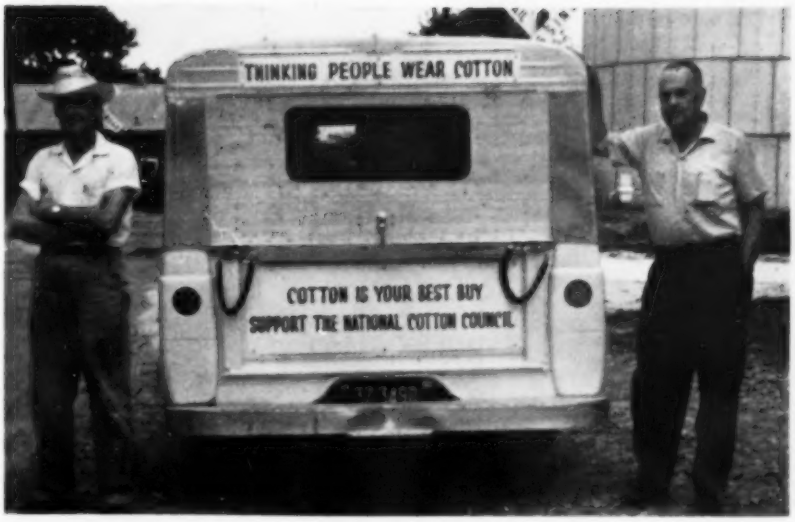
Weed Control:
Farmer Doubles Yield

Good weed control has raised a Cross County (Arkansas) farmer's cotton yield from one bale per acre to two, reports County Agent Troy Jennings.

Richard Twist, who owns 3,000 acres of gumbo clay soil, says cockleburs and Johnson grass had a strong hold on his farm a few years ago. After years of battling weeds, Cross came up with a control plan using four- to five-year rotation of different crops with chemicals, clean cultivation and summer fallowing.

The rotation system is: wheat land, summer fallowed, followed by cotton one year, beans two years, milo one year, early soybeans followed by small grain and summer fallow the sixth year. With this system weeds cannot develop a root system.

In the summer fallowing, Twist uses a Graham plow every 10 days at about eight dollars per acre. He employs one man with a tractor sprayer during the year to stay after the Johnson grass and the cockleburs.



Sample Wagon Promotes Cotton

KIMBELL GINS, Sherman, Texas, make this "sample wagon" do double duty for their customers and cotton. Signs on the back urge people to wear cotton and support the National Cotton Council. The wagon starts out at Honey Grove, Texas, each morning and gathers cotton samples from 22 gins en route to the Smith-Doxey office in Dallas. After the cotton is classed, the truck back-tracks, delivering Green Cards to the various gins. This affords customers and gin friends quick service in making quick settlements with the farmer. Manager R. H. Goble (right) says the truck has an average run of 358 miles daily along and bordering on busy Highway 75. Alfred Blair (left) is the driver.

For Safety's Sake,

Never Say Boo

A safety hint for ginners comes from Sam Jennings, veteran ginner at Phoenix, via Texas Cotton Ginners Association's Newsletter. Says Sam:

"One of the causes of injuries is for a foreman or someone else to come up behind a worker that is performing a hazardous job and yell in his ear or even touch him on the shoulder. Very likely this causes the worker to jump and sometimes in the wrong direction. Be sure you are in plain view when you want to go up to and speak to anyone working around moving machinery. Never yell. Get his attention first, and do not carry on a conversation until he moves away from the gin stand, conveyor, press or any other moving machine."

British Mill Man Visits

Dr. W. P. Blount, director of British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd., London, recently visited Clemson College in South Carolina. He conferred with members of the poultry department on problems of toxic feed ingredients.

Margarine Output Up

Margarine production through August, 1960, was 1,103,600 pounds. This compared with 1,027,100 pounds the first eight months of 1959.

■ **ADAMS COLHOUN, longtime radio man who served as public relations director for Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association in 1917, died Oct. 5 in Dallas.**

Greek Cotton Crop Larger

Greece has a record cotton crop of 320,000 bales in 1960. USDA says this is 22 percent above last season and compares with the previous high of 290,000 bales in 1957-58.

Domestic consumption is around 125,000 bales yearly, so Greece will have more available for export than the 153,000 shipped abroad last season.



• S.A. Camp Ginners Get Safety Awards

SAFETY AWARDS were presented at the S.A Camp Ginning Co. annual steak dinner at the Shafter Motel, Shafter, Calif. Sixty-three persons attended.

Speakers included Bill Clune and Ben Thomas of Industrial Indemnity Co. H. Vernon Redford, S.A. Camp insurance manager, presented awards for not having any reportable accidents in 1959-60 to the following gins:

Bear Mountain, second straight year, Al Pistoresi, manager.

Cawelo No. 1, second straight year, Wes Janzen, manager.

Earlimart, sixth straight year, Dennard Albright, manager.

Parksville, 1959-60 award, H. D. Ware, manager.

Tri-City, 1959-60 award, Harry Rolfi, manager.

Wasco No. 1, 1959-60 award, Ralph Hadlock, manager.

Wasco No. 2, fourth straight year, Elmer Zeilman, manager.

Three gins had only one reportable accident.

James J. Murray, gin superintendent, thanked the gin managers for the achievement that has been made in safety. He announced that the ginners' crews will be eligible, again, this year, for a bonus, if there is no lost time due to an accident.

A number of officials of the firm and insurance companies attended the event.

■ **J. WILLIAM DONAGHY has been named secretary of New York Cotton Exchange. He has been assistant secretary since 1947.**



DENNARD ALBRIGHT, Earlimart Gin manager, left, received the Safety Award for six consecutive years of no accidents for S. A. Camp Ginning Co. With him are Emmett Rhoades, day ginner; and J. D. Osborne, night ginner.

In Oklahoma:
Ginnings Rate Increased

Oklahoma State Commission has increased the ginning rate to 70 cents per hundredweight. This is the 10-cent increase over last season's rate which was requested by Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association.

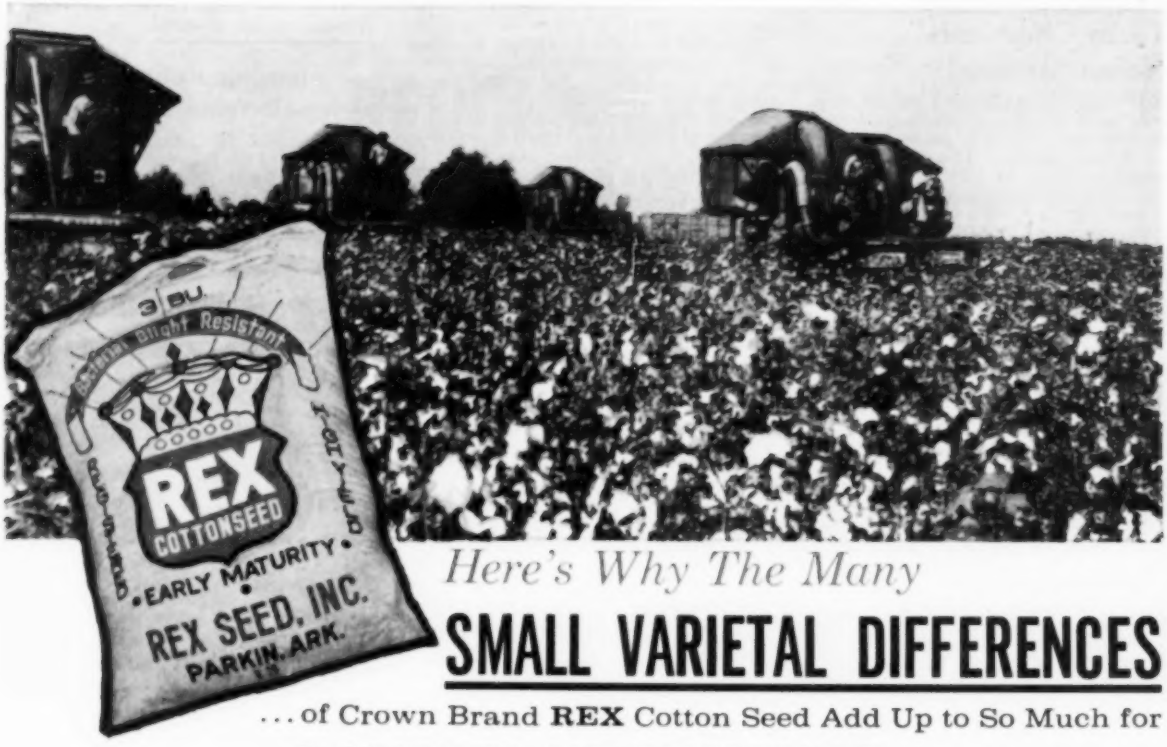
After Jan. 15, the rate will be 75 cents. Rates for bagging and ties are unchanged at $4 per pattern.

Farm Land Value Rise Ends

Farm land values declined in the quarter ended July 1. This was the first decrease in the USDA farm land value index in eight years.

■ **LOUIS TOBIAN, cottonseed products dealer and civic leader, has retired from the co-chairmanship of the Dallas chapter, National Conference of Christians and Jews. He served two three-year terms.**





Here's Why The Many

SMALL VARIETAL DIFFERENCES

... of Crown Brand **REX** Cotton Seed Add Up to So Much for

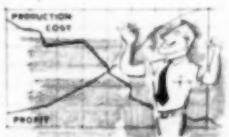
LARGER PRODUCERS

Your Biggest $-Volume Customers—the larger-acreage growers and managers have been quick to recognize the advantages of Crown Brand Rex Seed—not because Rex is vastly different from other leading varieties in any one feature, but rather because of the small differences in numerous varietal features.

On small farms Rex can hardly be seen as being better than any other older variety . . . but Rex's small differences multiplied by a number of acres makes it add up to a really different cotton.

Big farm owners, who are attuned to the hard facts on the profit and loss statement have been buying Rex in increasing quantities for the past three years. It has become known as "The Larger-Planter" Cotton in many areas . . . Here's Why:

REX REDUCES PRODUCTION COSTS



REX INCREASES CROP PROFITS

Consider first, Rex's proven yield—You'll always find Rex at, or near, the top of the list in the official experiment station yield-test reports.

Secondly, consider production costs. This factor makes even more difference in the profit picture than yield. Making a high yield doesn't mean making more profit . . . far from it. We can always use more fertilizer, chop more, use more cultivations and insecticides to increase yields, but every large farmer knows what this will mean. Production costs and yield must be properly balanced—Production costs must be kept down! . . . The ability of modern Rex to tend to reduce production costs is what really makes it different from good, older commercial varieties. Specifically, Rex's major varietal differences are:

Early Maturity—Means harvesting 10 days to two weeks earlier. If your customer saves only one poisoning (and it's possible, in some cases, to save several more) think of the additional profits he will make. Remember too, that an early cotton is a white cotton and generally brings a better price. He's ahead at mid-season too, because Rex squares and makes bolls very early . . . usually before boll weevils have reached their peak emergence period.

Disease Resistant—Rex is nearly 100% resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Bacterial Blight (Angular Leaf Spot). These two common cotton diseases rob farmers of over 567,000 bales of production and profits each year. Ask your county agent more about this aspect of Rex Cotton.

In addition—Rex's *Seedling Vigor, Storm Resistance,* and *Fibre Quality* are acclaimed by farmers everywhere.

Interested in your share of the profits to be made from the Rex's Sales in your Area?

Let us hear from you. . . .

CROWN REX COTTON SEED BRAND

REX SEED, INC. PARKIN, ARKANSAS

• Farm Chemicals' Value Stressed

FARM CHEMICALS have an essential role in modern agriculture, and a better understanding of their importance by the public is needed. These facts were stressed by speakers at the recent National Agricultural Chemicals Association meeting in Coronado, Calif.

Leaders of the industry pointed out how chemicals reduce costs and increase production of foods and other commodities. They scored irresponsible criticism and sensationalism about dangers in the use of pesticides and other materials; but also cautioned farmers as to the necessity of using chemicals carefully, according to manufacturers' instructions.

President Jackson V. Vernon challenged the industry to stamp out "unreasoned fear" of agricultural chemicals, to solve the problem of high investment and low returns within the industry, and to help increase the food supply to meet the needs of rapidly-growing population.

Group Tours Lubbock Area

A 20-man delegation of Houston business and agricultural leaders toured Lubbock agricultural facilities recently. The delegation, headed by Sherman W. Clark, chairman, Houston Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee, visited Paymaster Farms, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill and Lubbock Cotton Oil Mill.

Remains on Board

Fleming Retires After 49 Years at ACCO

Retirement of Lamar Fleming, Jr., chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton & Co. since 1953, was announced on Oct. 3. He continues as a member of the board.

Election of William W. Deupree as a vice-president of the firm was announced on the same date.



LAMAR FLEMING, JR.

Deupree started with the company more than 33 years ago in the Memphis territory and, after serving as assistant territory manager in that area for several years, he was named manager of the company's Central and Southeast territory on July 1, 1960.

Deupree will continue in the capacity of manager in that area and will retain his office at the company's regional office in Memphis.

• **Cotton Leader** — Lamar Fleming has gained a worldwide reputation as a leader in the cotton industry and student of international economics and trade.

Born in Augusta, Ga., on Aug 13, 1892, he was the son of a cotton man who moved to New York in 1899. He was educated in the public schools, Middlesex School and Harvard.

Fleming joined Anderson, Clayton & Co. in Oklahoma City in 1911, was with the firm in Europe from 1914 to 1924 (except for two years in the Army) and went to Houston in 1924, becoming president of ACCO in 1939.

Cooperatives Tour Plains

Valley Co-op Oil Mill and Growers Marketing Association, Harlingen, Texas, sponsored a tour of the Lubbock and Abilene areas Oct. 4-8.

Freels Heads Thrall Gin

Thrall (Texas) Co-op Gin has elected Albert F. Freels as president. Other officers and directors, announced by Manager John F. Herzer, are: O. W. Arning, vice-president; Otto Heckmann, secretary-treasurer; Henry Schwettmann, Jr., Ben Deorsam, Edward Heibel and Albert H. Ging, directors.

KEK

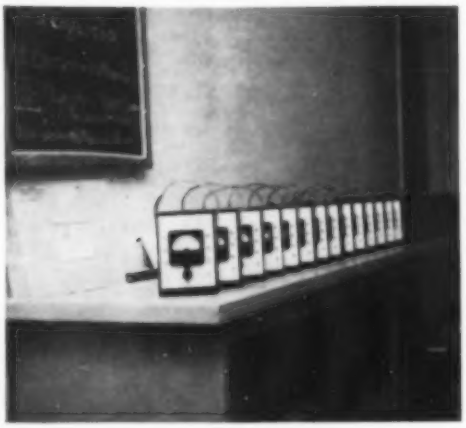
LINTER SAW BLANKS
COTTON GIN SAWS

OUR TRADE REPRESENTATIVES:

U. S. A.: M. B. McFARLAND & SONS, INC., McFarland, California.
MEXICO, Eastern Part: Commercial Algodonera del Pacifico, S.A., Mexico 1, D.F.
ARGENTINA: Triana, S.A., Buenos Aires.
GREECE: C. A. Christopoulos & G. Gelvaris, Thessaloniki and Athens.
EGYPT: H. Kirchhof, Alexandria.
MOCAMBIQUE: Krueger (MOC) Lda., Lourenco Marques.
BELGIAN CONGO: Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handelsvennootschap, Leopoldsville.
IRAN: Gao Techincal & Commercial Co., Ltd., Teheran.
PAKISTAN: Punjab Mill Store Supply Co., Lahore and Karachi.
SYRIA, UAR: Georges Micaelian, Aleppo.

EGON KELLER

REMSCHEID - HASTEN
Büchel 57/West Germany



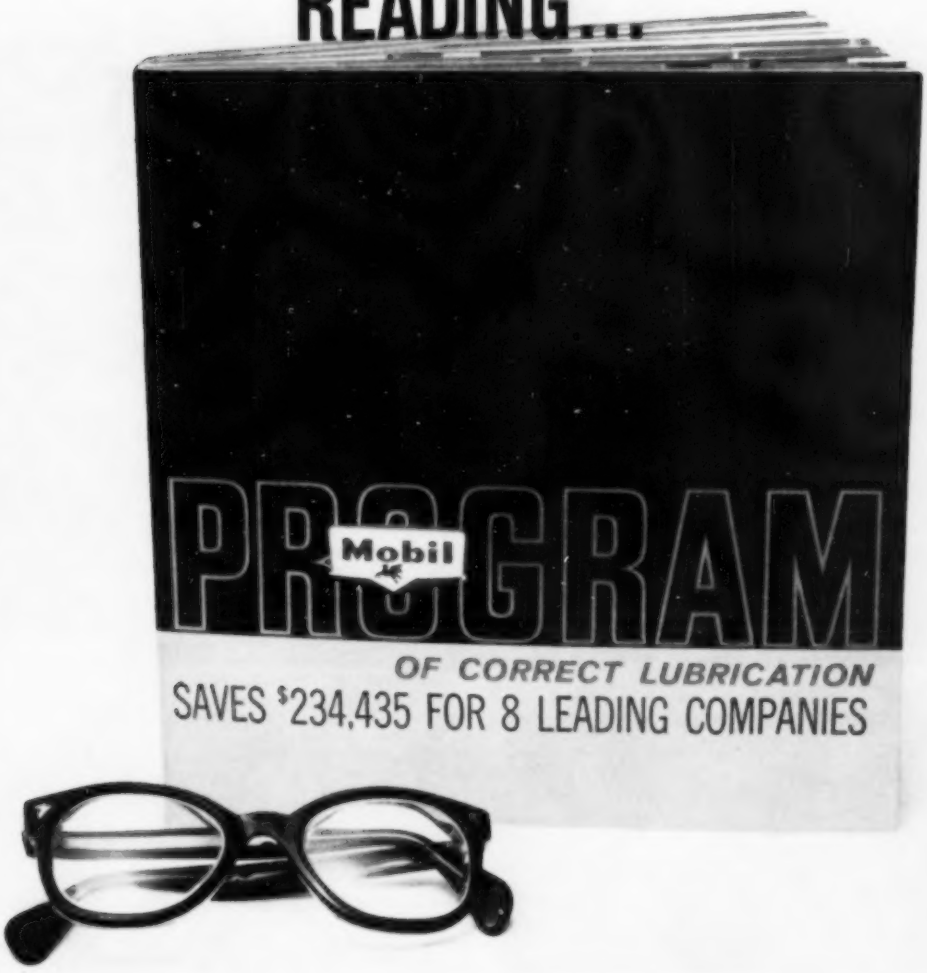
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"Crime Against Humanity"

Pastor and layman discuss U.S. farm surplus storage policy while millions of persons suffer from malnutrition.

DR. CHARLES LEONARD COPENHAVER, Congregational minister at Los Angeles, recently discussed the problem of farm surplus and hunger abroad in a message, "From the Minister's Study", to his congregation. A member, Reg Robinson of the J. G. Boswell Co., who is president of National Cottonseed Products Association, replied. Dr. Copenhaver and Robinson have consented to the publication of their comments, which follows:

DR. COPENHAVER

"Our nation is now producing more wheat than can possibly be consumed by our people. At the same time farmers are encouraged to produce more and more wheat through government subsidy in a price support program. This is going on in a world where there are millions of hungry people, people who are suffering from malnutrition. The argument against feeding these people is that it would upset price structures throughout the world. As a result of all this, our government is spending over $1,000 a minute just for the storage of surplus wheat. Wheat is rotting in our storage places while innocent children are crying themselves to sleep at night from the agony of hunger pains. And you and I perpetuate this crime against humanity by continuing to allow our government to subsidize more and more wheat acreage through a price support program, pour more and more grain into storage bins where it will surely rot, and charge the taxpayers $1,250,000 a day for wheat storage alone.

"I say that this is a moral issue. If anyone would protest that this is a matter of no concern to the Christian Church, the protest would condemn the Gospel to a position of irrelevancy in this modern world. This issue involves God's good earth. It concerns the fruit of that earth. And over it all stands the pathetic shadows of little children supporting their hunger-swollen little stomachs on fragile little legs. We need to see that there is something very wicked about all of this. If there remains any national conscience in this land, such a condition cannot possibly continue.

"I do not have the answer to this national problem. A Christian minister would be wise not to assume the air of authority where he is obviously without qualifications. It does seem to me, however, that he cannot escape sharpening the Christian conscience in all areas of our common life. Unless this is done, the editor of the Milwaukee Lutheran, official publication of the Lutheran Men in America of Wisconsin, is justified in saying that "most of today's sermons offer sweeping generalities and high sounding platitudes instead of concrete applications."

"I have a feeling that the moral state of our people is such, both in terms of the society as a whole and the individual within the society, that we shall have to address ourselves more and more and more to the moral implications of our Gospel. If we do not do this, there will come a time when the world will look upon the Gospel as a thing that is pretty but wholly stripped of any effective power for good."

REG ROBINSON

"You would be disappointed probably if you did not hear from at least one farmer in your membership in response to your comments in the Messenger. Actually, I am delighted to see your concern about this very complex problem. As you know, the matter has been the subject of much discussion in magazines, newspaper editorials, trade journals, and now you just about complete the circle.

"The irony of it all is that farming in this country has been going through an agricultural revolution for at least 20 years and, whereas the good old American way is usually to praise a man for doing a better job, there seems to be an almost general feeling that somehow the farmer is to blame for the mess. And he is to blame, in my opinion, in not resisting government encroachment into his affairs.

"We might as well face it, however—the farmer alone will never solve the problem. He has had many chances, but, once having tasted of the lollipop from the government, it is almost impossible to resist. Then, we should recognize now that the majority of the present generation of farmers has always had government controls. It seems so difficult to learn that along with government aid automatically go government controls—and may the Lord help us when this aid is extended to education.

"I realize that the problem you and many of us are most concerned with is the persistance of starvation in the world while the taxpayers support the acquiring and storing of huge surpluses. We have not begun to solve the problem of distribution. The principle is the same for cotton, although it does not deteriorate as fast as wheat. Certainly millions in the world lack adequate clothing.

"Removal or modification of federal subsidy would, of course, reduce the incentive toward wasteful production and storage. But what are we going to do about the starving and unclothed millions? If we could recapture a strong sense of individual responsibility, wouldn't that be a step in the right direction?

"It is my firm conviction we will never solve the problem until we stop looking to Washington for the answer to everything. You remember your sermon on individual responsibility. Keep on hammering at this because you are right—one plus one gets results."



Textile Week Observed

Union County, South Carolina, celebrated its fifth annual Textile Appreciation Week recently. The celebration, sponsored by Union Kiwanis Club, featured the selection of a textile queen, poster contest, dress-making contest and Boy Scout textile merit badge competition.

Gunter Co-op Elects

F. D. Recknor, manager, Gunter (Texas) Farmers Co-op Gin, has announced the following officers and directors: J. W. Anderson, president; C. W. Bowen, vice-president; Jack Clements, Eugene Maier, J. L. Patterson, Roy J. Hayes and J. K. McLain, directors.

"Investment in Peace"

Giving away of surplus food should end gradually, but has been potent weapon in cold war, study indicates.

Distribution of U.S. food surpluses abroad is a "humanitarian program" and the "cheapest investment in peace this country ever made," a nonpartisan organization reports.

The program should be ended gradually, however, the group concludes, in order to prevent other countries from becoming too dependent on the U.S., and to reduce surplus farm products in this country.

National Planning Association is an organization of business, farm, professional and labor representatives which has made a study of the food surplus disposal program.

The analysis indicates that the program has been a potent weapon in the cold war. But, it is recommended that the distribution of food be ended gradually during the next decade.

Surpluses should be donated to help underdeveloped nations pay the costs of building dams, power plants and industries that will make them stronger economically.

Granting that this is a "give-away" program, the National Planning Association said that the $7 to $10 billion worth of agricultural surpluses we probably shall give away in the next five years would be a cheap investment in peace.

"The U.S. can ill afford not to donate its excess food reserves to those in need," said the report.

(Editor's Note — About 2,800,000,000 pounds of surplus food were donated in the U.S. and abroad in the year ending June 30, 1960. This is about 17.5 percent less than the record high of donations in the previous fiscal year. Foreign donations in more than 90 countries were handled by 20 voluntary U.S. agencies. Foreign donations are made only after domestic requirements are met.)

Prosper Gin Elects Knapp

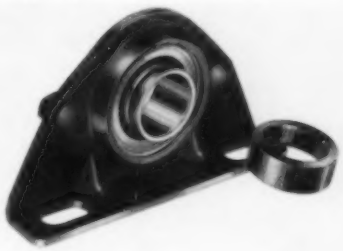
Prosper (Texas) Co-op Gin Association has re-elected President Emory Knapp. Serving with Knapp are: Roy Huston, vice-president; L. N. Gilmer, secretary-treasurer; Ross Perkins, T. A. Bull, A. E. Baker and Sam Chesney, Jr., directors. Jack Hughes is manager.

New Product

LOW-COST PILLOW BLOCK DEVELOPED BY FAFNIR

A new low-cost pillow block unit which incorporates high quality bearings has been announced by The Fafnir Bearing Co. of New Britain, Conn.

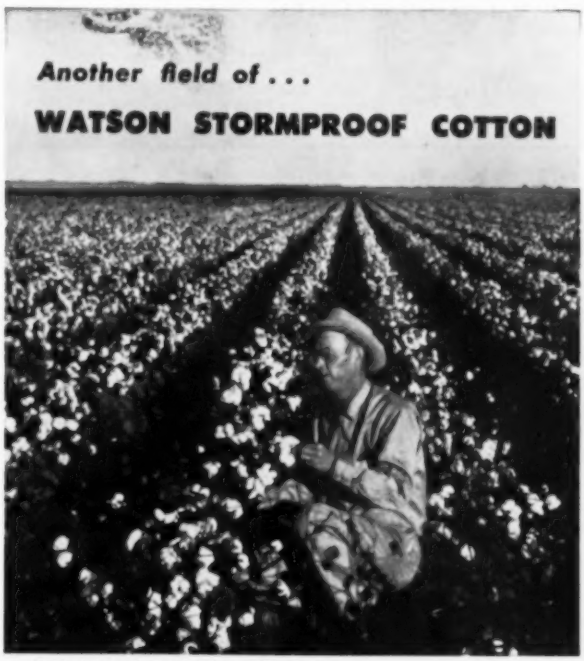
Sturdy, economical pressed steel housings provide a precision bearing-to-housing fit and a true self-aligning bearing that effectively bridges the gap between light duty pressed metal housings and heavy duty cast iron housings.



Known as the PBS, the unit accommodates shaft sizes between 1/2 and 1-7/16 inches. It is suitable for most pillow block bearing applications where moderate speeds, moderate radial loads, and relatively light thrust loads are encountered, as in fans, idler shafts, conveyors, pump shafts, and other lightly loaded power shafts.

Information may be obtained from The Fafnir Co., 37 Booth St., New Britain, Conn., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

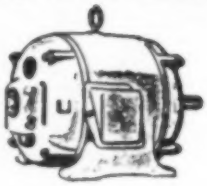






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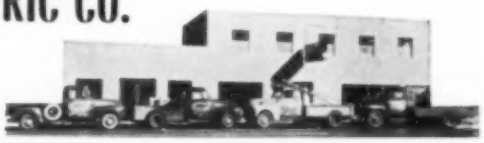
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Farmers Can Get More Acres

(Continued from Page 7)

acreage continues to receive credit for the history. A county that releases acreage to another county also continues to receive the history for the acreage. By the same token, a grower or a county that gets additional acreage through reapportionment does not get additional acreage history for planting it.

Back now to the county: If a grower does nothing with his acreage for three consecutive seasons, then not only does he lose the acreage history but the county also loses it. As long as the grower plants 75 percent of his allotment in at least one of the three years, however, his entire acreage history remains in the county.

• **States Can Lose Acreage**—There's also the possibility a state may lose acreage—to the extent that there are acreage losses by the counties as a result of growers failing to plant at least 75 percent in one of three years. And, contrary to general impression, acreage lost by a county does not automatically go to other counties in the same state. Rather, it is spread across the entire Cotton Belt.

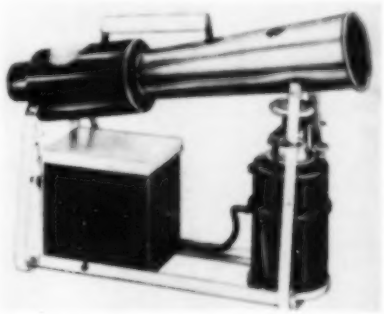
Above are the rules you'll want to emphasize in getting a plant-the-allotment campaign rolling in your area.

The job starts, but doesn't stop, with getting unused acreage released. It must then be reapportioned and, once reapportioned, it must be planted.

New Product

AUTOMATIC SCARECROW AIDS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

The Zon Automatic Scarecrow is being used by a number of firms concerned with sanitation problems caused by pigeons and other birds. It will be of interest to oilseed processing plants, gins and others seeking to prevent contamination of cottonseed, grain and other products.



Portable and about three feet long, the Automatic Scarecrow uses acetylene gas to make a loud explosion. It operates automatically through a timing device.

Information is available from B. M. Lawrence and Co., 244 California Street, San Francisco 11; or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

In Austin:
Hearing on Insurance

Texas Board of Insurance will have a hearing in Austin on Oct. 25. Held in the State Highway Building, the hearing will deal with Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance.

Ike Is Fur It

Sandy Claws for Pres.

By B. Ubberson

DERE MR. EDITOR:

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

Ole Ike is still belly and aching.

He says that he seen where some feller was nominating Sandy Claws for Pres. of the U. S. and A. and that he was fur it. He says that this here feller Kennedy wont do because he looks too much like Mickey Rooney and he dont like Rooney. He says that he dont want nobody for Pres. with a nose so big that you could hang a tin cup on it—and I guess he means Nickson.

I told Ike that Sandy Claws would not do at all because all he done was give things away. Ike blistered up and says—well—you cant hold that vs him because that is what both of these here candydates say they will do if they git elected. So then I said to Ike: Listen, son, no matter who is Pres. these here folks up in Wasingstown D. and C. are going to keep on giving money away and the money cant give out because if they can give money way that they half not got right now why cant they give it away 10 yrs. from now the same way? Because, he said—they will not half no money to give away at all. I said they half not got no money to give away now but they are still giving it—

I said, Ike you got to vote for somebody so you might as well make up yore mind but he come back and said I dont half to do nothing but pay taxes and die—and I will see the Demos and Reps in h— before I vote for neither one of them or their platforms. The country is already in a bad fix and I aint going to hep them git in no worse fix by voting for either one or two non and entities which I think that they are—and you take them 2 V. and P. candydates—one of them wont speak to nobody but the Cabots and God and the other one looks like Jack Dalton the actor that played the villian in Way Down East. I tell you right now—you better look out.

YOURN,

B. Ubberson

DERE MR. EDITOR:

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

When and ever Ole Ike aint got nothing else to do—he comes over here and pesters me. He come by yesterday and said he never seen nothing going on in govt like it is now since Heck was a puppy. I was kind of out of humor and I said—Ike, you dont know what the h— you are talking about because there never was no dog named Heck—and he said—I guess you are right but what I mean is that they going to let Castor take Gwantanamo like he taken all them sugar mills and refinements in Cuby.

I said—how do you know they going to let him? Why—he said—if they dont—it will make him mad at the U. S. of America and we dont want him to git mad at us. And he said that this would not do at all because if Castor got mad at us—why—him and Mr. K. would come over here and wipe us out. I said—Ike, you aint got as much sense as a rabbit—you aint got as much sense as the teen age gal, that her teacher ast her how she liked Kipling and the gal said that she did not know because she had not never kippled. Ike said—well—I dont know whether she had no sense or not because I aint never kippled myself.

I did not say nothing and he kep on and said and another thing—I jest found out that all these here legislatures git free tickets for them and theirs at the U. football games on the 50-yd. line and I cant git enny in the end zones for the Miss. Ark.-game and I want to know how they git free tickets in the best part of the stagium free gratis for nothing as peshally when I half got the money to pay for them tkts. I said—well, Ike they dont git much pay and maybe they are due to git tickets. He said—h— I bet they was not a single one of them bought no bonds when that there stagium was put up like I did—and he said besides they aint over ½ of them has ever been throo school past the 5th grade and ½ more would not know a football from a punkin if they stood 10 ft. away from it,—it jest aint right. I got tired of this here belly and aching and I said—Ike, I never heered about you granulating with a cum laude in any school—then he said—well I didnt like them Lawdays when I went and I did not half nothing to do with them. Mr. Editor, what is to be done with Ole Ike—I jest dont know.

YOURN,

B. Ubberson

Statement of the Ownership, Management, and Circulation

required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233), of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, published bi-weekly at Dallas, Texas, for October 1, 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, R. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.
Editor, Walter B. Moore, Dallas, Texas.
Managing Editor, Dick Haughton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Haughton Publishing Company, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas:
R. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.
R. Haughton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.
Ben W. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. R. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.
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Lester R. Huddleston, Dallas, Texas.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 6552.

(Signed) R. HAUGHTON

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1960.

(Seal) M. E. GRIFFIN.

(My commission expires June 1, 1961.)

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CALENDAR



• Oct. 17-19 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. The New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 27-28—Fiber Society fall meeting. Washington Hotel, Washington. Society headquarters, P. O. Box 405, Athens, Ga.

• Dec. 3 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting. Memphis. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis 1, secretary-treasurer.

1961

• Jan. 12-13—Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference. Greenville, S.C. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

• Jan. 22-24 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors and Allied Industry Meeting. Echo Hotel, Edinburg. Edward H. Bush, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• Jan 30-31 — National Cotton Council annual meeting. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 4-7—Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 4-7—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 4-7 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 4-7 — Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 6-7—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation Of Cooperatives and Houston Bank For Cooperatives joint annual meeting. Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. For information write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 17 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Ruebell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City 6, secretary.

• Feb. 20-21 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

• March 12-14 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas- Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 12-14—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Memphis, Tenn. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 12-14—Tennessee Ginners' Association annual meeting. Memphis, Tenn. Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.)

• March 23-25—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting. Fontainebleau, Miami, Fla. For information write ACMI headquarters, Charlotte, N.C.

• April 6-7—National Cotton Compress & Warehouse Association annual meeting. Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1, executive vice-president.

• April 9-11—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fairgrounds, Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

• April 9-12—National Peanut Council annual convention. Mayflower Hotel, Washington. Maureen Devery, Council office, Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, secretary.

• April 12-15—Alabama Textile Manufacturers' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

• April 17-18—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel. Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, secretary.

• April 26-29 — Georgia Textile Manufacturers' Association annual meeting. Hollywood (Fla.) Beach Hotel. T. M. Forbes, 740 C&S National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, executive vice-president.

• May 1-2 — Short Course for Oil Mill Operators. Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College. Sponsored by College, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

• May 1-3—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1.

• May 8-9—American Cotton Congress. Pioneer Hotel (formerly Lubbock Hotel), Lubbock, Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• May 14-16—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. John F. Moloney, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 6-9—International Association of Seed Crushers' annual meeting. Stockholm, Sweden. A. E. Peel, London, secretary.

• June 11-13—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual meeting. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis 1, secretary-treasurer.

• June 18-20 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Galvez Hotel, Galveston. Jack Whetstone, 629 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 18-21 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Associations' annual meeting. Myrtle Beach, S.C., Ocean Forest Hotel. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, P. O. Box 514, Columbia, S.C.; and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 6415, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurers.

• June 21-23 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual meeting. Hilton Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• June 25-27 — Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala. C. M. Scales, P. O. Box 1145, Decatur, Ga., secretary-treasurer.

• June 25-27 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. The Granada Hotel (formerly the Hilton Hotel), San Antonio. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary.

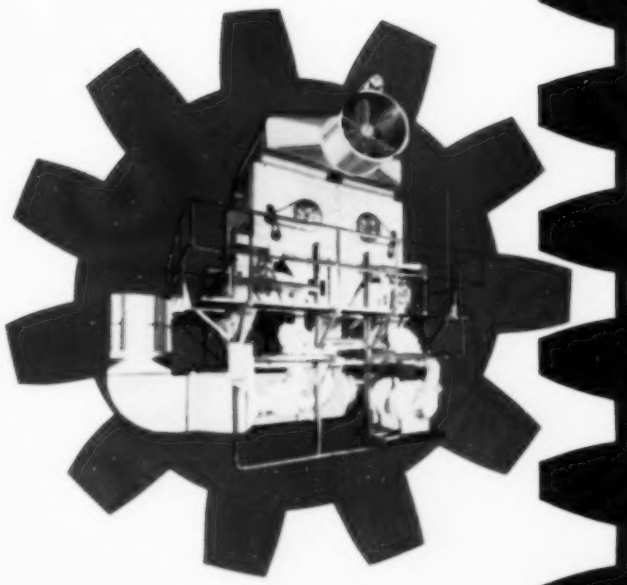
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More Acreage Sought

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has been asked to set the maximum cotton acreage allotment for 1961 by Fresno Chamber of Commerce. David E. Verrue is chairman of the Chamber's agri-business committee which drafted the resolution.

Classing Office Moved

USDA has moved its Dallas cotton classing office to 7009 Carpenter Freeway, Brook Hollow Industrial District.



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